Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 116 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
21st June	Nevasa	9,071
27th ,,	Novara	6,950
28th ,,	Plassy	7,346
9th ,,	Karoa	7,003

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
25th ,,	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
16th June	Dumra	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
19th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct
21st ,,	Taroba	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Suifuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	10th June	21st June
Kitanegon Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	23rd June	3rd July
Kiwa Maru	K. Urata	4763	20th June	1st July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagasako	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yasagi	—	25th June	Japan
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake	14th June	25th ,,	Genoa and Marseilles
Burma Maru	S. Imai	22nd June	5th July	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai	22nd June	5th ,,	Japan.
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	15th July	25th ,,	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara and Hillah.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank. Ltd.).

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1894.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE, General Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Tsinan, Dairen Frenchien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles Lyons Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. AIZAWA, Manager Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen. 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 611

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane. CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA. Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER, JIVANLAL, DASTUR & CO., 112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioners' Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA. Opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.

Telegraphic Address: "JOTISHEE" Bombay

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best houses in Great Britain, France, America nd Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST!

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

MEHTA & COMPANY

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 1285.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms

APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
MR. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.

For Berar & C.P
MESSRS. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
MR. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK
and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 2.

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES

FOR

Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs.

TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.

Repairs to Cameras a Speciality.

S. MAHADEO & SON,

295-99, Hollichakla Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

RS. 175 only AMERICAN REBUILT OLIVER TYPEWRITERS, Visible, Back-spacer and Tabulator with new Metal covers and Baseboards. High-class finish, guaranteed absolutely perfect, look and work like new machines. This is a remarkable opportunity to secure such high-grade machines at less than half the price of the New. Call and convince yourself. You will be disappointed if you are late. NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS; Improved Model, No. 3, all devices with improved 2 piece travelling case. Price Rs. 190. Special discount offered to buyers during this month. Buy Now. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Dealers in All-Makes of Typewriters. 36, (B) Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL forms of NERVOUS and *** DEBILITY, etc., safe and sure cure in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free if cure is felt sure. Please write descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta G. P. O. W.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Immediate enrollment for Company Auditors', Banking, Commercial and Secretarial courses recommended. Professor Davar ca be interviewed between 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), 80, Esplanade Road. 2667

UNPARALLELED SUCCESSES of Candidates in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, Correspondence, etc. Enrolment for L.C.C. and N.U.T. Examinations. Rapid and Easy Methods of Instructions. Apply Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road.

MATRIC—Last year all our pupils who were allowed to sit in the Preliminary Exam. were sent up to the University Matriculation Examination without a single exception. We invite the weakest students that never even dream of success to make them realise it in March, 1920. Students any Standard Enrolled. Individual attention is a special feature of the School.—THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, 259-261, Hornby Road, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Qualified First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of a verticle triple expansion Engine in a local Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2687

WANTED—A GENERAL OFFICE CLERK for a printing press, salesman preferred. Apply stating qualification and salary expected to Box No. 689, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2705

WANTED—A TYPIST CLERK for three hours daily. Apply SOONDERDAS DHURUMSEY and Co., 19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 2679

WANTED.—Some Hindu CLERKS, knowledge of English and Gujerati Essential For terms see the undersigned personally. BALARAM ANANDRAM & COMPANY, Motissa Chawl, Moombadevi, Bombay. 2565

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER with decent habits. Apply to Dr. HIRAJI V. SIDH. Tara Bhuvon, Khetwadi, Main Road, opp. Wilson School, Girgaum. 2399

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Smart youths for shop attendance. Apply Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2693

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT for a local mill office. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 688, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2701

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent MANAGER for a big Bombay Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN, for Japanese Sundry lines and a TYPIST CLERK, knowing English correspondence. Write Box No. 672, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2644

WANTED—A Hindu VETERINARY GRADUATE on a pay of Rs. 50 to 60 according to experience and free quarters. Applications should reach the HON. SECRETARY, Panjrapole, Porbander, before 25th June, 1919. 2698

WANTED—A Hindu KARKUN for collecting rent and keeping accounts. Pay according to qualification, only those who can place reasonable security need apply to TRIBHOVANDAS VARJEVANDAS, 5-7, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2654

WANTED—A GRADUATE of Agricultural College, experienced in laying out garden and general farming. Must be honest. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2707

WANTED.—A Hindoo having good practical knowledge of English correspondence and Gujarati accounts for a Tobacconist shop. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 686, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2696

JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.—Scholarships for 1919-1920.—Applications are hereby invited from Jain Shwetamber Murtipujak College Students on or before 5th July, 1919. Forms shall be provided on application to the HON. SECRETARIES, Pydhownie, Bombay. 2668

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, well versed in Fire Insurance work. Only persons with several years' experience should apply. Good prospects for a really competent man. Apply in writing to LALJI NARANJI and Co., Managing Agents, The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., 90, Esplanade Road, Fort. 2658

WANTED—Applications invited from persons of at least five years' experience in personally carrying on electrical installations and fitting work. Situation permanent on approval. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2674

SITUATION WANTED.

SMART young graduate with thorough knowledge of Accounts, Correspondence and Typing, and capable specially of managing and overhauling any business, seeks employment. Willing to proceed to any part of the world, if offered liberal salary. Please apply to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2683

WANTED

WANTED—One second-hand or new Cloth Stamping Machine. Apply Box No. 671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2637

FOR SALE.

EUCALYPTUS OIL, pure from the Nilgiris, Rs. 3-4 per lb. One ounce sample bottle sent, post free, for 6 annas stamps. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.

MODERN BUSINESS METHODS demand that stationery of high quality should be used. We combine economy with quality. that's why we are so successful. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A3

ARTISTS, the quality of your work depends on the kind of instruments you are using. It is our pride that for years we have been supplying to the leading artists in India. Fresh stocks of drawing and pen-painting materials always held in stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B3

FOR SALE—Ransome's patent Horizontal Log band saw No. 1 size for logs upto 48" diameter by 22 ft. long, or would exchange for a good single blade horizontal log frame saw or for a circular saw rack bench in part payment. Bandsaw is complete with Ransome's automatic saw sharpener, brazing clamps, etc., and can be seen working. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Govt. Central Woodworking Institute, Bareilly, U. P. 2557

FOR SALE.—ELECTRIC MOTORS (Brand New)—3 H.P. A. C.—Rs. 450; 5 H.P. A.C.—Rs. 650; 10 H.P. A. C.—Rs. 1,100; 15 H.P. A. C.—Rs. 1,275; 25 H.P. A. C.—Rs. 2,795; 30 H.P. A. C.—Rs. 3,455; 40 H.P. A. C.—Rs. 3,635; 50 H.P. A. C.—Rs. 3,895; 75 H.P. A. C.—Rs. 5,300; 100 H.P. A.C.—Rs. 6,325; 10 H.P. D. C.—Rs. 1,600; 15 H.P. D. C.—Rs. 1,820. All complete with Rails Pulleys and Starters. Apply Box No. 670, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2630

FOR SALE—10ft. Lathe of South Bend Works (Brand New), 18in. Swing over Bed; 10ft. length o Bed; 81in. distance between centres; 1 15/16in. Hole through Spindle, with one set of 18in. raising blocks and taper attachment; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 4in.; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 15in., and one Standard Drill Chuck of 1in. with the necessary fittings; one set of 12 Lathe tools and one set of 12 Lathe dogs. Ready for delivery at our godown. Price Rs. 3,700 nett. Apply Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2694

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	125
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	175
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210,	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours,	.....
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	.....

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
pp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay. 2681

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Gillingham Handbrand Cement, English quality. Post Box 432, Bombay. 2697

HONEY—Pure Matheran Honey invaluable for medicinal purposes. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 2536

FOR SALE—New A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS, by General Electric Co., 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 35, 50, 75, 100 H. P., Circular Saws and Belting. Apply SUNDERDAS & CO., Post Box 292, Bombay. 2561

FOR SALE—LANCASHIRE BOILER 30' by 7½' by 150 lbs. complete Cotton Baling Press and various kind of other machinery Write for your requirements to: ENGINEER and Co., Pydhoni, Bombay. 2648

FOR SALE—One Alcohol Condenser by Manlove Alliott, very little used. Heating surface 500 square feet, capacity 500 gallons of liquor per hour. For particulars apply Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2700

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,00,000.

ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 150,00,000.

DIRECTORS.

N. N. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E., J.P., Millowner, (Messrs. Nowrosji Wadia and Sons), Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Chairman.
Sir DAVID YULE, Kt., (Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co.), Calcutta.
Sir STANLEY REED, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D., (Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Co., Ltd.,) Hornby Road.
MEYER NISSIM, Esq., M.A., J.P., Merchant and Millowner, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.), 3, Forbes Street, Fort.
NAROTTAM MORARJI, Esq., J.P., (Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co.)
KHETSEY KHIESY, Esq., J.P., Merchant (Messrs. Hirjee Khetsey and Company), Mandvi.
CHATRABHUJ GORDHANDAS, Esq., Merchant. (Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Company), Church Gate Street, Fort.
AMBALAL SARABHAI, Esq., Millowner, Ahmedabad.
SHANTIDAS ASKURAN, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Hughes Road, Bombay.
MANU SUBEDAR, Esq., B.Sc., (Econ.) F.S.S. Merchant, (Lalji Naranji and Company), Church Gate Street, Fort.
LALJI NARANJI, Esq., J.P., (ex.-Officio), Merchant, Royal Insurance Building, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co., 90, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Branches will be opened shortly at the principal centres in India. Agents wanted everywhere.

Work in the Fire Insurance Department, will commence from the 19th June, 1919. 2655

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 5 Share Certificates Nos. 10556, 10557, 10558, 10559 and 10560 for 10 Shares Nos. 6327, 6328, 6329, 6330, 6331, 6332, 6333, 6334, 6335 and 6336 in the Bank of Bombay issued in the name of Mrs. Eva Margarette Toussaint, widow, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way. 2706

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1919 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1919, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

LECAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that NANABHAI NARAYAN MANTRI, SADANAND NARAYAN MANTRI and DAMODAR RAMCHANDRA MANTRI, by his mother and natural guardian ANPURNABAI, widow of Ramchandra Narayan Mantri, sole surviving co-parceners of the joint family of Narayan Dadoba Mantri (deceased), have contracted to sell to our client, Mr. MANCHERSHA DOSSABHAI GHASWALLA, the properties hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim or interest to, in, upon or in respect of the said properties or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 53, Medows Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will be then deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

SCHEDULE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of Foras freehold tenure situate, lying and being at Worlee 1st Pakhadi, within the Sub-District of Bombay and Town and Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 7,366 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 234, 243 and 343, Collector's New Nos. A 12209 and 12210 and New Survey No. 1-3141 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1092 and Street No. 96 and bounded on or towards the North by a Plot bearing New Survey No. 3142, on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the Government, on or towards the East by vacant piece of land and on or towards the West by a Plot bearing New Survey No. 3140.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazindari hilly vacant land situate, lying and being at Worlee 1st Pakhadi, Sub-District of Bombay and within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,503 square yards and registered under the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3306 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 171 and Street No. 73 and bounded on or towards the North by the hilly land bearing New Survey No. 1-3308, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the East by a Plot bearing New Survey No. 2-3307 and on or towards the West by the Plot bearing New Survey No. 1-3308.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of perpetual Fazindari tenure situate, lying and being at Worlee 1st Pakhadi, within the Sub-District of Bombay and within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 855 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6-3167 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1161 (1) and Street No. 163 and bounded on or towards the North by Plot bearing New Survey No. 5-3157, on or towards the South by Plot bearing New Survey No. 7-3157, on or towards the East partly by Plot bearing New Survey No. 4-3157 and partly by Plot bearing New Survey No. 3-3157 and on or towards the West by Worlee Road.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of perpetual Fazindari tenure situate, lying and being at Worlee 1st Pakhadi, within the Sub-District of Bombay and within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 303 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5-3180 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 125, Street No. 252 and bounded on or towards the North by Plot bearing New Survey No. 3-3180, on or towards the South by Plot bearing New Survey No. 1-3172, on or towards the East bearing New Survey No. 1-3097 and on or towards the West by Plot bearing New Survey No. 6-3180.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant plot of land of Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Worlee 1st Pakhadi, within the Sub-District of Bombay and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,749 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector or Land Revenue under Old Nos. 234, 243 and 343 and Collector's New Nos. 12209 and 12210 and being New Survey No. 1-2-3695 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. , Street No. , and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot bearing New Survey No. 3094, on or towards the South by Plot bearing New Survey No. 3097, on or towards the East by public road and on or towards the West by Plot bearing New Survey No. 6/3096.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate, lying and being at Worlee 1st Pakhadi, within the Sub-District of Bombay and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,843 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. , New Survey No. 3138 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1077 and Street No. 82 and bounded on or towards the North by the E. D. Sassoon Mill, on or towards the West by the Water Course, on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to Kersondas Mulji Jetha and on or towards the South partly by the Water Course and partly by the vacant land belonging to Kersondas Mulji Jetha.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of perpetual Fazindari tenure situate, lying and being at Worlee 1st Pakhadi, within the Sub-District of Bombay and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 700 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6/3148 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1271, Street No. 272 and bounded on or towards the North by Plot bearing New Survey No. 3155, on or towards the South by Plot bearing New Survey No. 7/3184, on or towards the East by Plot bearing New Survey No. 4/3183 and on or towards the West by Plot bearing New Survey No. 5/3184.

EIGHTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of perpetual Fazindari tenure situate, lying and being at Worlee 1st Pakhadi, within the Sub-District of Bombay and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 4/3181 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1256, Street No. 257 and bounded on or towards the North by Plot bearing New Survey No. 5/3186, on or towards the South by Plot bearing New Survey No. 1/3181, on or towards the East by Plot bearing New Survey No. 2/3181 and on or towards the West by Plot bearing New Survey No. 3179.

NINTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Eoras tenure situate, lying and being at Worlee 1st Pakhadi, within the Sub-District of Bombay and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 12789, 12790 and 12230, New Survey No. 5/3096 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. , and street No. , and bounded on or towards the North by Plot bearing New Survey Nos. 4/3096 and 1/3095, on or towards the South by Plots bearing New Survey Nos. 6/3097 and 3098, on or towards the East by Plot bearing New Survey No. 1/3095 and on or towards the West by Plot bearing New Survey No. 6/3096.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1919.

DUBASH & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2702

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that IGNATIUS MICHAEL DE SILVA has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Lower Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 943 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old Nos. 349-351, New No. 4079, Old Survey No. 526 and New Survey No. 1/1806 and 1 a/1806, together with the bungalow hut and sheds standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3078 (1) 3078 (2), 3078 (3) and 3078 (4) and Street Nos. 542, 542 A, 542 B and 542 C which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property formerly of Mahamadalli Tyabbhai on or towards the West and South by the property of the Indan Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., on or towards the South-East by the property of Shadanaji Bheraji and on or towards the North by a public passage and which said Premisses were and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
2713 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MUSTAFAMIYA BAWAMIA, of Ahmedabad and his sister Amabibi, daughter of Bawamiya Pirmiya also of Ahmedabad Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client GULAMALI HASSANJI free from all claims and incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and abandoned.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Bhunderwada Road on the Eastern Side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 19 and now under B Ward No. 1566(1) and Street No. 5211 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 555 and 556 New No. 6208, Old Survey No. 1/835 and New Survey No. 2373 and bounded on the East by the property of Cowasji Dhunjibhai, on the West by the Bhunderwada Road aforesaid, on the North by the property of Nathu Jadavji and Sadhu Khuniaji and on the South by the property of Kalyanji Rowji, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1919.

MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2708

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. TULJARAM CHUNILAL KHANDWALLA, of Bandra, Hindu, has contracted to sell the property described below to our client, Mr. TRIBHOWANDAS VURJEVANDAS, of Bombay Hindu. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Ville Parla, near Andheri, in Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, whereof the Wadias are the Inamdars containing by admeasurement 53748 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 222, Pote No. 1 and 3, Survey No. 226, Falni Nos. 23, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 58, 59, 60, Survey No. 227, Pote Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17 exclusive of some Workas land, Survey No. 220, Pote Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and Varkas Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Survey No. 221, Pote No. 1, Falni No. 1, Survey No. 226, Falni Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, Survey No. 268, Falni Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and which said whole piece of land is bounded on the East partly by the property of Rustomji Manekji partly by the property of Sir Shapurji B. Bhrocha, partly by the property of Nowroji Dorabji Mehta partly by the property of John Meri Fitminta and partly by the property of Dr. A. P. Cama, on the West partly by the property of Rustomji Manekji partly by the property of Jerbai Pestanji partly by the property of Edulji Khursedji Banatwalla, partly by Gorebunder Road partly by the property of Fardunji Pallonji partly by the property of Sorabji J. Sodawaterwalla, partly by the property of Oekerji Kawasji partly by the property Ganeshdas Anandrai, partly by the property of Nicklao Rodrick partly by the property Juram Gabri Josts, and partly by the property of Samsudin Saikh Mahomed, on the North partly by the property of Edulji Khursedji Banatvala, partly by the property of Rustomji Maneckji and partly by the property of Sir Shapurji B. Broacha and on the South partly by the property of Fardunji Pallonji partly by the property of Oekerji Kavasji partly by the property of Niklao Rodrick partly by the property of Toosha Dur partly by the property of Samsudin Shaikh Mahomed partly by the property of Parasta Manwell and partly by the property of Dr. A. P. Cama and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the late S. J. Sodawatervala and Bai Aimai S. J. Sodawatervala and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
2714 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

ed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. , and street No. , and bounded on or towards the North by Plot bearing New Survey Nos. 4/3096 and 1/3095, on or towards the South by Plots bearing New Survey Nos. 6/3097 and 3098, on or towards the East by Plot bearing New Survey No. 1/3095 and on or towards the West by Plot bearing New Survey No. 6/3096.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1919.

DUBASH & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2702

NOTICE.

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All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Lower Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 943 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old Nos. 349-351, New No. 4079, Old Survey No. 526 and New Survey No. 1/1806 and 1 a/1806, together with the bungalow hut and sheds standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3078 (1) 3078 (2), 3078 (3) and 3078 (4) and Street Nos. 542, 542 A, 542 B and 542 C which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property formerly of Mahamadalli Tyabbhai on or towards the West and South by the property of the Indan Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., on or towards the South-East by the property of Shadanaji Bheraji and on or towards the North by a public passage and which said Premisses were and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

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2713 Purchasers' Attorneys.

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SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Bhunderwada Road on the Eastern Side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 19 and now under B Ward No. 1566(1) and Street No. 5211 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 555 and 556 New No. 6208, Old Survey No. 1/835 and New Survey No. 2373 and bounded on the East by the property of Cowasji Dhunjibhai, on the West by the Bhunderwada Road aforesaid, on the North by the property of Nathu Jadavji and Sadhu Khuniaji and on the South by the property of Kalyanji Rowji, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1919.

MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2708

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All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Ville Parla, near Andheri, in Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, whereof the Wadias are the Inamdars containing by admeasurement 53748 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 222, Pote No. 1 and 3, Survey No. 226, Falni Nos. 23, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 58, 59, 60, Survey No. 227, Pote Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17 exclusive of some Workas land, Survey No. 220, Pote Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and Varkas Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Survey No. 221, Pote No. 1, Falni No. 1, Survey No. 226, Falni Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, Survey No. 268, Falni Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and which said whole piece of land is bounded on the East partly by the property of Rustomji Manekji partly by the property of Sir Shapurji B. Bhrocha, partly by the property of Nowroji Dorabji Mehta partly by the property of John Meri Fitminta and partly by the property of Dr. A. P. Cama, on the West partly by the property of Rustomji Manekji partly by the property of Jerbai Pestanji partly by the property of Edulji Khursedji Banatwalla, partly by Gorebunder Road partly by the property of Fardunji Pallonji partly by the property of Sorabji J. Sodawaterwalla, partly by the property of Oekerji Kawasji partly by the property Ganeshdas Anandrai, partly by the property of Nicklao Rodrick partly by the property Juram Gabri Josts, and partly by the property of Samsudin Saikh Mahomed, on the North partly by the property of Edulji Khursedji Banatvala, partly by the property of Rustomji Maneckji and partly by the property of Sir Shapurji B. Broacha and on the South partly by the property of Fardunji Pallonji partly by the property of Oekerji Kavasji partly by the property of Niklao Rodrick partly by the property of Toosha Dur partly by the property of Samsudin Shaikh Mahomed partly by the property of Parasta Manwell and partly by the property of Dr. A. P. Cama and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the late S. J. Sodawatervala and Bai Aimai S. J. Sodawatervala and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
2714 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting in the name style and firm of Messrs. GULAM HUSSEIN LADHABHOI & Co., and carrying on business of cotton brokers and commission agents at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay has been by consent of all partners dissolved as and from the 30th day of April last and the said partnership firm has from that date closed and discontinued its business of cotton brokers and commission agents.

The public are therefore warned not to have any dealings whatever with any of the partners of the said firm in matters in anywise concerning the aforesaid business in the said name of Messrs. Gulam Hussein Ladhabhoi & Co., or in the name of our client Gulam Hussein Ladhabhoi or on behalf of our client and if in spite of this any person enters into any such dealings he will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1919.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Attorneys for Gulam Hussein Ladhabhoi.

2715

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAPURJI BURJORJI BILLIMORIA

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Javeri Bazar at the shop of Seth Naginchand Fulchand Oostad, by order of Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau and on account and risk of the defaulting consignees the following:—

From 1 to 15 lots of very valuable pearls consisting of round buttons, soojnis, drops, thin buttons, necklaces, ear drops, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE UNGLAZED PRINTING PAPER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. L. C. Shingari and Co. of Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay:—

A.I.E.S.E. 1214 Nos. 1/52 equal to 52 bales White Unglazed Printing Paper.

A.I.E.S.E. 1230 Nos. 1/59 equal to 59 bales White Unglazed Printing Paper.

A.I.E.S.E. 1231 Nos. 1/57 equal to 57 bales White Unglazed Printing Paper.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare Opportunity for Rajas, Princes and Wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SATURDAY, the 21st June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale) at Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, next to Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman's Workshop, the valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhandinbhoy of Junagad and Nawab Saheb Rasoolkhajee consisting of Bohemian cut glass double swings with music Bohemian suites of sofas and chairs, real cut glass writing tables, dressing tables, teapoys, stands, cabinets, cupboards, almyrahs, electric hanging chandeliers, and wall and table lamps, large and small mirrors with Bohemian frames, glass plates and small handas, etc., teakwood and blackwood furniture such as single and double door full size almyrahs, cabinets screens, sofas, chairs, newly designed sofas and chairs, large and small brass wall clocks, solid silver hookas etc., etc., too many to describe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CEYLON TEA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of I. David, Esq., and on account and risk of Mr. Saleh Issac Setty:—

B.B.B. 33.—186 cases each 100 lbs. Ceylon tea (in all 18,600 lbs.).

The cases are now lying at the A. Bonded Warehouse No. 2001.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay 18th June, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Goculdas Tricumdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Keshavlal of Gopalgully.

15 packages dhotees quality of No. 2026 number whatever may come 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Damodar Praji at his godown near Bridge Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla & Co.

200 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing 3/4 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On THURSDAY the 19th instant at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Jayantilal Gordhandas at the godown of Seth Damodar Pragji near Bridge, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co.

25 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing 3/4 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Girdharlal Ratilal at the godown of Seth Damodar Pragji near Bridge, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co.

75 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing 3/4 lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar.—

10 packages superior, fine, fancy, English-made, white dhotees, quality of Prataplaxmi, 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 COILS ELECTRIC VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER CABLE.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Punjab National Trading Co.

On account and at the risk of the Gujarat Electric and Engineering Co.—

80 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 7/20, S. W. G. 600 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

AUCTION SALE OF A DE LAGE MOTOR CAR.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street Fort:—

One De Lage Motor Car H.P. 12—14 5 seater, 4 cylindered Torpedo body, lamps, tools, with other accessories, car in perfect working order. Teximeter also fitted.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS CHIEFS AND CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 22nd June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sir Vussonji Tricumji in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage dated 13th April, 1918, made between Sir Vussonji Trikamji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361-16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-26 and New Survey No. 7218-7219 and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the seashore, on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vussonji and on the South partly by the Narayen Dabulker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. S. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2) and 3344 and Street Nos. 1 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property consists of three bungalows and is perfectly suitable for residence of Princes and Noblemen, besides it commands a beautiful and rare view of the sea side.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES CAMPHOR JAPANESE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Sheth Vanmali Jetha at Vadgadi by order of Sheth Gomraj Fatehchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thakar Gopalji Gangji:—

50 cases Camphor Japanese, each case of 80 tins, each tin 3/4lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Shamji Champsey at his shop in Khoja Galli, at Vadgadi, and on account and at the risk of Sheth Meghji Laxmidas:—

225 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin 3/4 lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 CASES CAMPHOR JAPANESE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1919, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Virjiwandas Hirji and Co. at their godown in Dariyasthan Gully at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhai Chagla and Co.:—

100 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin 3/4 lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Kota Alaiya and Co.:—

50 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin 3/4 lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Sheth Abdulla Haji Mavji in Khoja Moholla, by order of Shah Jamnadas Jadavjibhai and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Keshavji Ramdas:—

50 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin 3/4 lbs., i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 B.H.P. NATIONAL OIL ENGINE (WHICH CAN BE WORKED BY CRUDE OR KEROSINE OIL) COMPLETE WITH 2 WATER TANKS.

By order of the Proprietor of the Alliance Flour Mill, (who has taken an Electric Installation in the Mill), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Mill premises at Belvedere Road, Mazagon:—

One 12 B.H.P. National Oil Engine (which can be worked by Crude or Kerosine Oil) complete with 2 Water Tanks.

P.S.—Private offers will be taken before the sale day by the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1919.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, ETC., ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in Medow Street opp. the New Share Bazar. The following household furniture comprising of dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, sideboard, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, mirror door almirahs, hanging clothes and gown presses, easychairs, teapoys, marble washing tables, sewing machine, dressing chest of drawers, and tables, writing tables, fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, cash boxes, clothes basket, table lamps, glass screen, garden chairs, photo-frames, copper boiler, glassware, crockery, dinner set, etc.

Property of Mrs. A. O'Brien and others.

Property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1919

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 33 CASES AMERICAN WOOD SCREW.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale Room the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

A. S. and Co., 1/6—6 cases Flat Heald Bright iron wood screws, 1,410 gross of different sizes and numbers.

A. S. and Co., 1/5—5 cases Flat Heald Bright iron wood screws, 1,475 gross.

A. S. and Co., 1/11—11 cases Flat Heald iron wood screws 2,081 gross

E. S. S.—9 cases Flat Heald iron wood screws 890 gross.

A. S. and Co.,—8 cases Flat Heald iron wood screws 1,465 gross.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Mr. Hosseinbhoy Ladhabhoy and on account and at the risk of Damoder Bapujee Padwal the defaulting purchaser, who has committed a breach of the agreement of sale dated the 14th day of March, 1918, made between the said Hosseinbhoy Ladhabhoy of the one part and the said Damoder Bapujee Padwal of the other part, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 382 sq. yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 767, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward Nos. 228 and 229, 230, 231 and 232 and Street No. 232—234, and in rear 236 (1) 238 and 240 and 1 rear, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Babaji Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Fazelbhoy Peer Mahomed Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Rasheem, and on or towards the south by Arthur Road which said hereditaements and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for the vendor at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the under signed Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT

PATHE'S CYCLONIC SERIAL

"HANDS UP"

Starring

RUTH ROLAND

The Popular Heroine

Chapters 13 & 14.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest from 'Blighty.

"THROUGH CENTRAL TEXAS"

Combitone—Travel

"DO YOU LOVE YOUR WIFE?"

An Excellent Comic.

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinee Every Sat. & Sunday 5. p.m

Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET apply to

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the leading London Musical Successes.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. "MR. MANHATTAN"

Plan at Rose & Co upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No, 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

DAILY at 6-30. JANE SHORE the Story of the time of Edward IV.

The Story of the War Of The Roses. JANE SHORE In Beauty, In Generosity, In Misfortune alike unrivalled.

THE EMPIRE DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

GEORGE LARKIN AND BETTY COMPSON

CO-STARS

In the Thrilling Western Drama in 5 Exciting Parts

"THE BORDER RAIDERS"

A Tale of a Texan Rosebud blooming on the Mexican Border.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum

A NEW HINDU SOCIO—RELIGIOUS PHOTO-PLAY

BILWAMANGAL

alias

SOORDAS

featuring the famous star of the Bombay stage

MISS GUAHAR

An unprecedented production in the history of Indian Cinematography with exceptionally magnificent settings, sumptuous scenery and brilliant costumes

produced by

THE ELPHINSTONE BIOSCOPE CO. OF CALCUTTA.

Rates slightly advanced.

An extra show daily at 5-15.

AN EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY AT 3-30.

ONE WONDERS, SOMETIMES, WHETHER

"ULTUS"

is a person to be petted and loved,—or to be hated and shunned.

At least he is a man not to be trifled with—that is certain.

This week, this prodigy of Mystery, Adventure, Revenge and Justice

"ULTUS"

has made a common cause with the "Grey Lady" a young beautiful person of extraordinary courage and determination and he wreaks a horrible revenge on the wretch who has played traitor with him.

This Four-Week Serial has proved to be a regular "draw"—it has been drawing thick audiences to the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

during every show like a hugh magnet.

The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette and a Comedy.

Nightly: 5-30; 7: 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market

To-Night!

FIRST APPEARANCE

ON THE

CINEMA SCREEN

OF

BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE STAR

Miss Gauhar

in the role of CHINTAMANI, the heroine of the celebrated Indian play

Soordas Soordas

The Story of a Woman's true Love and Devotion, by which a Young Man was turned from the path of folly into the ways of virtue,

This is not a purely religious or mythological drama, and will therefore appeal to all classes of spectators.

An interesting picture of Indian social life, manners and customs.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

PRIZE SHOWS

Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.

THIS EVENING SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW AT 5-15 (S. T.)

On account of Public Holiday.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH

UNDER BRISK

RUBBING

WITH

ODMAN'S

CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S

CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

155, Juma Musjid, Market,

BOMBAY No. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

June 17.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances.

S. S. Shwedagon—Goodbody, Rangoon.

S. S. Albistan—Walker, Dieppe and London.

S. S. Martinique—Peterson, Singapore and Bangkok.

S. S. Abron—Geitzler, New York, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Shokwa Maru for Marseilles.

Steamer Akbar for Jeddah.

Steamer Oolobaria for Rangoon.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The I. B. P. Coy's steamer Shwedagon, 1,569 tons, Captain T. A. Goodbody will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Albistan:—The steamer Albistan, 2,045 tons, Captain C. Walker, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dieppe and London, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Martinique:—The G. Arbuthnot Coy's steamer Martinique, 283, tons, Captain J. Peterson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Singapore and Bankgok, with a general cargo.

S. S. Abron:—The S. W. Coy's steamer Abron, 3,365 tons, Captain A. L. Geitzler, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York via Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Clan Lindsay, Captain C. Laite, arrived here from Birkenhead, weather experienced during the voyage strong W. S.-W. wind and high sea.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 17th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Ooloburis	N F	N F	..M M & Co
B Gnechus	London	N F	..M M & Co
C & R Dilwara	China	22-6-19	..M M & Co
F Kaituku			
Mar-	Kobe	12-6-19	..N Y Kaisha
H Linza ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
K Sicilia ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside K			
Itan ..	N F	N F	..H Shoosterv & Co
L & M			
Nerissi ..	Bassein	N F	..T M & Co
Offside M			
Hunter Castle	N F	N F	..W A & G & Co
Rejaz ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
P Novara ..	London	25 9 19	..M M & Co
80- on Crane			
Wanetta ..	N F	N F	..W A & Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati ..	Bhawnagar	17-6-19	..K N & Co
Indravati ..	Marmagoa	N F	..K N & Co
Kaveri ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Balgay ..	Dharmtar	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vergemere	N F	N F	..D Khatenavi
2 Elysia ..	Liverpool	7-6-19	..W & A Graham & Co
3 Kasado Maru ..	Kobe	22-6-19	..O S Kaisha
5 Khoroo	Jeddah	19-6-19	..T M & Co
6 Ula ..	Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
7 Taroba ..	S & E Africa	21-6-19	..M M & Co
8 Itola ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
9 Friendship	Hull	N F	..W A G & Co
10 Nevasa ..	Lorenzo	21 6-19	..B M & Co
15 Dumra ..	P Gulf	19-6-19	..M M & Co
0 bar ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Barjora ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
2 Basukura	N F	N F	..M M & Co
3 Corsyama	N F	N F	..M M & Co
4 Barasa ..	Basreh	17-6-19	..M & Co
5 Umta ..	Rangoon	25-6-19	..B M & Co
Offside			
6 Graf Strogonoff	Calcutta	18 6 19	..J Finlay & Co
6 Banca ..	Rangoon	22-6-19	..M M & Co
8 Alsia ..	Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
9 Syria ..	Marseilles	18-6-19	..M M & Co
10 Egra ..	Suez	19-6-19	..M & Co
11 Hungaria	Australia	19-6-19	..Cox's Shipping Agency
12 Hermelin	Hongkong	15-6-19	..B I M
13 Aronda ..	Basra	16-6-19	..B & A Co
14 Buttera ..	Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
17 Franz Ferdinand	Basra	17-6-19	..D R I M
B S Lujia ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Karadeniz	5 days	17-6-19	..D R I M

MERWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Bahrein ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co

EXPORTS.

June 17.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool 5 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 125 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 109 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 56 cwts. cashew nuts, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S. S. Navara for London 107 cwts cardamam seed, B. Harbham; 312 cwts. cardamam seed, Bombay Company; 205 cwts. pepper 116 cwts. cardamam, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 133 cwts. coffee, 170 cwts. cardamam H. Esmail and Co.; 67½ cwts. liquorice roots, Nagada Bros. and Co.

S.S. Navara for London 142 cwts. mica in blocks, Towner J. and Co.; 1,000 cwts. m'bolams Kalyandas and Bros.; 2 bales woolen carpets Thos. Cook and Sons; 39 cases Bristles, G. A. Begbie and Co.; 28 bales goat sheep skins, Allaudin Cassam; 3 bales sheep skins David Sassoon and Co.; 140 cwts. turmeric, Lukmanji Ebrahmji; 445 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 100 bales hemp, Gokuldas Veerji and Co.; 100 bales hemp, Moorlidhar Gavrishanker; 11 cases bristles, Allen Bros.; 1,000 cwts. Tamrind, 6 bales carpets Cox's Shipping Agency; 21 cwts. logs of rosawood, E. C. Dalal; 187 cases butter, Duncan Stratton and Co.; 120 cwts. chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 4,000 cwts. linseeds, L and F. Barraclough and Co.; 8,000 cwts. linseeds, Sanday and Co.; 29½ cwts. ajma seed, 22½ cwts. gum kadaya, 2 bdls. woollen carpets, B. P. Dalal and Co.; 164 cwts. gum kadaya, 75 cwts. gum myrrh, 82½ cwts. cardamams, C. Chaturbhuj and Co.; 100 cwts. cuttle fish, H. B. Bhasania; 45 cwts.; liquorice, 125 cwts. nux vomica, 40 cwts. cardamams, S. D. Bassons; 2 cases opium Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.; 325 cwts. nux vomica, G. B. Hirji; 175 cwts. gum olibanum, G. B. Hirji; 120 cwts chutney, N. K. Jusawalla; 450 cwts. cardamams, G. A. Begbie & Co.; 125 cwts. ginger, N. M. A. Poonawala; 100 cwts. cuttlefish, A. M. Husein; 100 cwts. cuttle fish, A. Cassam.

Shokwa Maru for Marseilles 1,000 tons manganese ore, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 133 bales coir yarn, 173½ cwts. senna pods, 49 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1,400 cwts. coffee, Walker and Co.

IMPORTS

June 17.

S. S. Kaifuku Maru from Kobe Agents N. Y. Kaisha 66 cases enamelled ware, 2 cases spectacles, 2 cases magnifying glass, 25 pkgs. earthen pots, 89 cases toys, 14 cases woodenware, 32 bags osin glass, 5 cases potash iodide, 18 cases toys and nickelled ware, 4 cases peppermint oil, 20 cases lantern, 25 cases stationeries, 40 cases padlocks, 18 cases metalware, 12 cases tinware, 6 cases aluminiumware, 72 cases antimonyware, 4 cases fountain pen and toys, 8 cases mirrors, 6 cases tin toys, 22 cases perfumery, 87 cases rubber goods, 22 cases nickelledware, 8 cases soap boxes, 14 cases cigarette cases, 4 cases fountain pencils, 11 cases glass bottles, 13 cases cigar cases, 39 cases glass bangles, 3 cases salt cellars, 10 cases clock, 311 cases porcelainware, 30 bags 33 baskets ginger, 28 cases shoes, 386 cases cotton goods, 819 cases slates, 7 cases wooden screws, 2 cases hops, 2 cases mantles, 2 cases penholder, 2 cases bizuoate of soda, 665 pkgs white pine woods, 93 bales printing paper, 1,016 cases safety matches, 41 bales dhotees, 913 cases sulphur matches, 98 cases brass wire, 59 cases silk goods, 15 cases eyelets.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Thursday, June 12th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	27 000,000 Inc.	100 000
Public Deposits ..	29,300,000 Dec.	1,100,000
Other do. ..	136,800,000 Inc.	3 300,000
Govt. Securities ..	60,500,000 Inc.	1 800 000
Other do. ..	76 000 000 Dec.	900,000
Notes and Gold ..	27,500 000 Inc.	300 000

The BANK RESERVE is 18% of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 15th.

	Bales.
Totalin Sight	Not received
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian	
American	
Other	
Total Sales	11,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	—
Export	—
East Indian Export	—
Stock	53,000
Forwarded	1,500
Actual Export	300
Imports	1,000
Speculation	—
American Afloat	200,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	221,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 11th

Rentes 3 %	62 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	54 1/4
2 months bence	54 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discounts, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
6	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 5 % Nominal	60
Indian Stock 3½ % sterling Loan	67
Government Securities 3 %	58
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	29.85

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 106

London June 12th.

Rentes 3 %	62
Bar Silver Spot	54 3/4
2 months hence	54 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
6	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/8
7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 5½ %	61½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	66½
Government Securities 3 %	57½
Rx. On London at Paris France	29.60

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 106

WAR LOANS.

London, June 11th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£89½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94 7/16

London, June 12th

5½ % 1925—1928	£89½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99
5 % New	£94 5/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London June 11th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	60
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	60

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold May-July Buyers	860
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-ship June-July Sellers	920
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Buyers	810
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Buyers	980
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Sellers	980
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-Aust Sellers	590
Turks Rapeseed May-July Buyers	880

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£83
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79½
Copper Braziers	£113½
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	Mutilated 25½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	33
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	36
Tone:—Very firm. No business.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July	1/9½
Tone:—Very Dull.	

London, June 12th

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Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-Aug. Sellers	590
Turks Rapeseed June-Aug. Sellers	900
Linseed Calcutta June-July Sellers	980

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£83
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£80
Copper Braziers	£113½
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	Mutilated 23½

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	33
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	36
Tone:—Very firm. No Business.	

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, June 17.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 555 for Fully Good Broach July-August, fluctuated between Rs. 555 and Rs. 553 for some time, and then remained at Rs. 553 quiet but steady. At about 3-30 p.m. the rate declined to Rs. 551½, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 551. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 552 advanced to Rs. 553½, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by exporters and mills. The tone is steady.

The market will be closed to-morrow for a Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-Diso).

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	July-August	549½
Fully Good Bengal	July	423
Fine Oomras	July	479
Good Southern	June	524
Good Southern	July-August	524

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

QUCTATIONS, 16TH JUNE 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Augt	552
" " Bengal	July	425
Fine M.G Oomras	July	480
Good " Southerns	June	522
" " "	July-August.	525

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	Unchanged.				
M.G. Sind-Punjab.					
M.G. Oomras No. 3					
Central Provinces.					
M.G. Broach					
M.G. Southerns					
SawjunedDharwar					

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th June 1919.

Cotton	10 858 bales
Wheat	15 161 Cwts
Linseed	12 011 "
Rape, old.	9,163 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	1,163 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Jasborseed	4 "
Atee	124,330 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Jattoraseed	46,455 "
Mowraseed	" "
Gram	2 897 "
Lawdi	302 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 17th 6-0, p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Bill Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Dehli 78-82	74 0 0	— — —
" Cawapore 78-86	74 0 0	— — —
" Karachi Bazgin	74 0 0	— — —
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 4 0	— — —
" Cawnpore	17 4 0	— — —
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	— — —
Linseed Brown Bold	21 0 0	22 0 0
" Thin	20 0 0	21 8 0
Teelseed White 85-15	113 0 0	— — —
" Gadar 75-25	109 0 0	— — —
" Gular 50-50	107 0 0	— — —
" Black	92 0 0	— — —
Rapeseed, White	22 0 0	23 0 0
Broomcorn	114 0 0	— — —
Sowrasoos	9 0 0	— — —
Barley	42 0 0	— — —
Gastorseed	81 0 0	— — —

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay June 17th

	Rate per Bl. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 12
Shepurji No. 16	0 15 12
Jurimohai No. 12½	1 0 10
Lion Hoosee No. 8½	0 12 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17th

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1 8 3/8
Fes. Demand	235
American Dollars	261
Hongkong	310
Shanghai	319
Japan	124
Singapore	136

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 17.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-13-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France 243.
Credit 3 Msd/a 263/8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 124.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 120/8.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 210.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 319.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York Rs. 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds Due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened steady but declined later, on profit-taking and was easy at the close.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Prudentials at Rs. 40 premium.
Jupitor at Rs. 13 premium.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—
Swadeshi 2,385, Simplex 542/8, Swan 800, Shahpurji 137/8, Madhowji 2,350, Luxmi Cotton 1,850, Kohinoor 1,517/8, Currimbhoy 436/4, Kastoorchand 1,185, Finlay 685, Fazulbhoy 865, David 655, Crescent 262/8, Colaba 1,760, Century 480, Cotton 551, By. Dyeing 1,620, Bundi 60, Cen. Mining 41, Katni Ord. 357/8, Katni Defd. 1,870, Tata Old Defd. 1,420, Tata New Defd. 680 p. Tata Ord. 170/8, Shivrajpur 46, Alcocks 902/8, By. Burma 970, Bt. Burma Petro. 27/12, By. Tramway 760, By. Steam 435, Tata Hydro. 1,500, Tata Bank 62, Tata Oil 320 p.

MILL STORES AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Bombay, June 17.

Recent arrivals of steamers in Bombay harbour from Home as well as from Japan, through Singapore, have brought various articles of mill stores as well as many mill-chemicals. About three thousand bags of Sago flour have now arrived, most of them being in s.s. Dilwara. The tension which was being felt in the Bombay markets as a result of which the prices had gone very high, may fairly be expected now, to be relieved by the arrival of the stock. Several drums of Caustic Soda, and various other chemicals arrived also, during the week from Home. A few merchants expect still their ordered stocks to arrive soon. No important rise nor fall in the prices of chemicals have been witnessed still in the markets, the general tone being dull. Demand is usually fair.

Japanese chemicals have a very limited demand, as more is felt for the genuine English. Bleaching has been very dull, and the quotations for Jap. Bleaching are nearly Rs. 12/15 per Cwt., However, the quotations from Japan, for all chemicals are higher still, since Japan has a steady demand from China and even Home. The quotations for the important chemicals during this week are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 10-0-0.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 20-0-0.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5-4-0.
Waking Soda, Rs. 8-0-0.
Turkey-red-oil, Rs. 32-0-0.
Soft Soap, Rs. 22-0-0.
Farina, Rs. 22-0-0.
Sago, Rs. 18/20.

On a comparative study of the quotations recently arrived from Home from several well known buying agents in Manchester, we find that the market for various chemicals is ruling very high still. English mail of 6th may arrived here in June, brought information that Japanese Farina is quoted at £50-0-0 per ton. in Manchester for buyers of India. This at present Exchange rate would go nearly Rs. 30-8-0 per Cwt., F. O. B. While Dutch Farina is offered from the same market at £52-0-0 that is Rs. 31-8-0 per Cwt., F. O. B. Thus it is evident that the market in Bombay has had of ample nervousness.

"MILL-STORES."

There is no advance in any of the important aticles, and the tone is as usual dull, with an ordinary fair demand. Healds as well as Reeds have arrived very recently from Home. The quotations at present are nearly Rs. 1-9-0, and for Reeds nearly Rs. 0-4-0 to Rs. 0-5-0. Roller Cloth Super and superfine are still very dull, and the quotations are nearly between Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 5-0-0 per yard. However, quotations from Manchester are £0-9-8 for Superfine and £0-9-3 for Super. At present Exchange rate, they would go to Rs. 5-14-0 and Rs. 5-12-0 per yard respectively. Other quotations also show that the prices there are still higher comparatively.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 14 h June 1919:—

LIABILITIES

	Rs
Capital Subscribed Rs. on crore	
" Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	11 00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	6,00,88 000
Sundries	2,57,000
Total Rs	6,39 45,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	1,13,28,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,95,84,000
Bills Discounted	35 60 000
Sundries	3,89,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	2 90,84,000
Total Rs	6,39 45,000

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 17th.

		Total up-to-date
War Bonds	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Certificates	" 1,395-0	" 1,07,647-8
Total	" 1,395-0	" 1,07,647-8

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th June 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 17th 1917	June 1st to 17th 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 11	14 61	8 41	2 69
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 28	15 52	7 93	2 85
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital)	0 18	5 88	8 28	2 21
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 21	17 30	8 25	2 66
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)	..	—	..	—

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED BY FLOODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 16.

Owing to floods, the railway line has been breached between Khaper Kheda and Patansaongi. Titur and Kuhi, Umrer and Bhiwapur, Waras and Brahmapuri, the transhipment of passengers has become necessary.

CHOLERA IN PURI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

There has already been an influx of pilgrims in Puri. Cholera has broken out in the town, several cases ending fatally.

TRUTH ABOUT INDIA.

Fleet Street is uneasy—thanks to Indian "unrest." The oriental giant is on his feet and it is well that the Indian minister realizes the folly of muteness. The "World" wonders:

1. When Mr. Montagu will tell the whole truth about India?
2. If all the Native Princes can be relied on?
3. What is the strength of the white garrison in this country?

An apologist of militarism without apology of delay—small wonder that the "World" should be anxious to gauge the "strength of the white garrison" for use against an unarmed nation and to know exactly the attitude of the Indian princes. Apparently the "World" is for an unending war against the Indian people with the help of the Princes and the British garrison! However, we are at one with the "World" in asking Mr. Montagu to "tell the whole truth about India"—yes, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.—The "Independent."

JUVENILE CRIME.

REPORT OF YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The Annual Report of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, for the year 1918 states that the year opened with 100 boys on the register of whom 97 were in the reformatory and the remaining 3 were employed outside on licenses under section 18 (1) of the Reformatory Schools Act. The number of new admissions in the course of the year was 48 and that of escaped boys recaptured was 1. The number discharged during the same period was 28, 2 died of pneumonia and 1 escaped. Of the 28 boys, 16 had served the full period of detention; 10 were ordered to be released by Government under section 14 (a) of the above Act for being over age; one was released on his guardian having executed bond to be responsible for the boy's good behaviour and education and 1 was acquitted on appeal. Thus at the close of the year the total number was 118, of whom 3 were serving out on license. The average daily number of boys during the year under report was 106-5 against 97.6 for the preceding year. The excess is probably due to famine conditions as in December alone there were 8 admissions. Of these 118 boys, 25 were of twelve years of age and below, 35 under fourteen, 46 under sixteen and the remaining 12 were sixteen years or over. Amongst these 118 boys, 50 (i.e., 42.4 per cent. against 50 per cent. in the previous year) were other Hindus; 39 (i.e., 33.05 per cent. against 27 per cent.) were Mahomedans; 15 (i.e. 12.7 against 11 per cent.) belonged to depressed classes; 8 (i.e. 6.7 per cent. against 7 per cent.) were Brahmins; 2 (i.e. 17 per cent. against 4 per cent.) were Indian Christians; 1 was a Jain and 3 were Lingayats.

The total number of admissions was 48 against 31 last year. Of these six were 10 years old, six were 11, seven were 12, seventeen were 13, nine were 14, and three were 15 years of age.

Thirty-seven of these had been convicted of theft, three of house-breaking, three of house trespass, three of receiving stolen property, one of breach of trust and one of culpable homicide. The maximum value of stolen property in case of theft was Rs. 587-10-0.

Fourteen were ordered to be detained for 3 years, 15 for 4 years, 17 for 5 years, 1 for 6 years and 1 for 7 years.

Twenty-five were first offenders, 18 had one previous conviction, 3 had two, and 2 had three previous convictions.

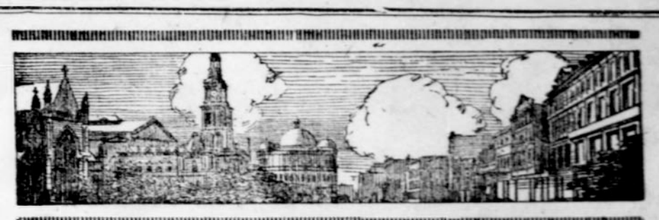
As regards literary qualifications, 1 had received vernacular education up to Standard IV, 3 up to Standard III., 3 up to Standard II, 2 could just read and write and the remaining 39 were illiterate.

Of the 28 juveniles discharged during the year, 11 had learnt agriculture and gardening, 7 carpentry, 3 smithy, 3 painting and varnishing and 4 book-binding. Fifteen having been discharged in the second half of the year, the reports regarding their occupation and character had not become due at the end of the year as reports of their career are obtained half yearly. Of the remaining 13 about whom reports have been received, 5 are occupied in trades learnt in the school, 3 are following other trades, 1 is employed in the Army, and 4 could not be traced at the address they had left in this school at the time of discharge.

In this reformatory the industries taught are gardening, carpentry, smithy, painting, and varnishing, and book-binding. To provide sufficient work for the boys in these several departments outside work is undertaken.

One hour every week is specially devoted to the teaching of moral lessons by reading passages from religious and moral books. The boys are also made to recite moral and religious poetry morning and evening. The Roman Catholic boys are sent to attend Chaplain of Kirkee.

Divine Service held by the Roman Catholic



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THE "EMPIRE" tab on a Rug is the sole guarantee that you are purchasing the world's best value, the world's best advertised and best selling Rug, and the most perfect the world produces.

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Code— A. B. C., 5th Edition.

Goodwin's Toilet Soap

For that "tired feeling"

—which pussy's attitude expresses so forcibly—there is nothing in the world to equal a "refresher" with GOODWIN'S TOILET SOAP.

By cleansing and purifying the pores, the creamy Goodwin lather restores the healthy activity of the user's skin, leaving the fragrant sweetness of its exquisite perfume to regale and quicken the jaded senses.

No other toilet soap exerts such power over *vis inertiæ*.

Soap Manufacturers:—
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DE MANCHESTER.

Sole Agents:—
THE HARDWARE AND SUNDRIES IMPORTING AGENCY.
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Full Particulars From

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C.B. 960.

A kind visit will convince you what we can do for you.

THE ARYAN ELECTRO-PLATING WORKS

40-42 PICKET ROAD,

KALBADEVI,

BOMBAY

Guard against Monsoon by using our

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF PAULINS

of standard Government test and quality at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard, inclusive of eyelets, lashings &c.

Any sizes available for immediate delivery.

Apply:—

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Gandhawa Maha Vidyalaya Concert, on Sunday, the 22nd, at 5 p.m.

Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-diso); Banks closed.

SUNDAY, June 22.

Miss Gaharjan of Calcutta, Convert at Baliwalla Grand Theatre at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, July 8.

Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Ball at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	10	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	18	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	20	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	56	22	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

GRAIN CONTROL IN BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM RATE FOR THE WEEK.

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grain mentioned below, for the week ending 18th June 1919.

RICE

	Wholesale per bag, of 168 lbs Ex Godown Rs.	a.	p.	Ex Dock ctr terms Rs.	a.	p.	Retail per pialee. Rs.	a.	p.
Rice									
Cargo (16 parts.)	11	2	0	10	10	0	0	6	3
Big Mill Special	11	12	0	11	4	0	0	6	6
Nakranji ..	11	12	0	11	4	0	0	6	6
Larun ..	11	12	0	11	4	0	0	6	6
Small Mill ..	12	2	0	11	10	0	0	6	9
S. Q.	12	6	0	11	14	0	0	6	9
Europe No. 2 .	12	15	0	12	7	0	0	7	0
Europe No. 1.	13	5	0	12	13	0	0	7	3
Chanduba (Old Crop) ..	13	10	0	13	2	0	0	7	6
Mill Sughaudi	13	13	0	13	5	0	0	7	6
Long Boiled ...	13	6	0	14	8	0	0	8	0
Milched Boiled	14	8	0	14	0	0	0	7	9
Mandia ..	16	0	0	15	3	0	0	8	6
Broken Rice.									
A 1	12	0	0	11	8	0			
A 2	10	12	0	10	¼	0			
A 3	9	2	0	8	10	0			
B 1	11	2	0	10	10	0			
B 2	10	0	0	9	8	0			
B 3	8	10	0	8	2	0			
C 3	8	2	0	7	10	0			
Bengal Rice.									
Gross Table No. 1 ..	20	9	0	....			0	11	0
Nagra No. 1.	20	3	0	....			0	10	9
Ballon No. 1.	20	10	0	....			0	11	0
Kazla ..	18	7	0	....			0	9	9
Raree No. 1	19	15	0	....			0	10	6
Raree uncleaned	19	2	0	....			0	10	3
Boiled Patna	18	13	0	....			0	10	0
Pegu white	17	9	0	....			0	9	6

*If rice is sold per municipal pylee ½ anna more is allowed than the price shown in this column.

WHEAT.

	Rs	a.	p.
Australian Wheat. .. 64 11 0	0	7	6
Choice White Karachi .. 74 0 0	0	9	3
Choice Glossy Sarbhati .. 76 8 0	0	9	6
GRAM.			
Punjab (Mixed) 61 0 0 per candy of 27 mds or 82 cwt	0	7	6
JUWARI.			
Central India .. 72 0 0	0	9	0
BAJI			
1st Grade .. 84 0 0	0	10	6
2nd Grade .. 82 0 0	0	10	6
3rd Grade .. 80 0 0	0	10	0

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

There has been an increase of rainfall due to the Arabian Sea currents in the central parts of country but rain has practically ceased on the west coast of the peninsula. The bay current is weak and does not exceed westwards beyond Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, local in Upper Burm, Bengal, Gujarat, Central Provinces and Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India, west coast of the peninsula and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui three Tavoy four, Moulmein, Kyaukpyu and Akyab two, Diamond Island and Bassein one and half, Lashio two, Dibrugarh three, Sibsagar and Darjeeling two, Jalpaiguri one, Surat a half, Nagpur one, Chanda three, Pendra one and half, Aurangabad and Hanamkonda and Coconada a half.

The area of high temperature in Northwest India is extending and mean temperature over greater part of the Punjab and of United Provinces was between five and ten degrees above normal yesterday.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in north-east India.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

1141 DEATHS DURING THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Monday was 177 as against 98 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 1 attack and 1 death, plague 2 attacks and 1 death and smallpox 6 attacks and 6 deaths on Monday.

HEALTH DURING THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay during the week ending 14th June was 1,141 (excluding 29 still births), show an increase of 516 over that of the corresponding week in the preceding year and of 598 over the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. During last week, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 was 60 compared to 33 last year and 28, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.

There were 281 deaths from pneumonia last week as against 327 in the preceding week, the total number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system being 494 as against 587 in the preceding week and 221 in the corresponding week of last year. There were 74 deaths from influenza as against 129 in the preceding week, 79 from ague and remittent fever, 55 from diarrhoea, 24 from small-pox, 24 from dysentery and 17 from small-pox.

MORTALITY AMONG COMMUNITIES.

During last week the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 among the different communities was as follows:—

	Last Week.	Preceding Week.
Jains	68	134
Brahmins	34	51
Lingaits	485	396
Bhatias	26	66
Hindus of other castes	53	60
Hindus, Low Caste	217	247
Mussalmans	53	72
Parsis	25	33
Jews	39	102
Native Christians	45	65
Eurasians	37	37
Europeans	30	34
Buddhists	449	...

Last week, principal diseases claimed victims as follow among the different communities:—

Communities.	Influenza	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Pneumonia.
Jains	2	3	1	5
Brahmins	4	0	2	6
Lingaits	0	0	0	4
Bhatias	1	0	0	1
Hindus of other castes	35	2	13	140
Hindus, Low Caste	7	0	2	73
Mussulmans	8	1	3	35
Parsis	8	1	0	4
Jews	0	0	0	2
Native Christians	5	2	3	10
Eurasians	1	0	0	1
Europeans	1	0	0	0
Buddhists	2	0	0	0

THE RISE IN MORTALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabolkar presiding, when it was resolved to forward the following letter from the Commissioner dated the 12th June 1919 with a recommendation that the sanction asked for in it be granted:—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 1186* of 12th May 1919 and to state that necessary steps for the abatement in the rise of mortality have already been taken. Table dispensaries have been opened and extra nursing and other staff has been engaged and medicines, etc., have also been stocked. The Budget grants under 1. Infectious Diseases—2. Epidemics, will not be sufficient to meet the various charges already incurred and to be incurred upto the end of the official year. It is difficult to say at this stage what the extra cost of all these measures would be but, roughly estimating, an additional grant of Rs. 20,000 will be required for the present, and I request the sanction of the Corporation to it. This sum will be distributed under the various heads under the main heading of epidemics as may be necessary. This, it is requested, may be taken as urgent business."

SUPERSTITION ABOUT SMALL-POX.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabolkar presiding, when it was resolved to forward to the Corporation a letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha, with a recommendation that it be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal. Mr. Bharucha, in the course of the letter, stated that after a child was vaccinated, the Inspector in charge asked the parents of the child to bring it back on the 8th day when the child got high fever on account of the vaccination and that it was risky to take the child out in the open air at that time; that fifty per cent. of the people including some of the educated too did not believe that small-pox was a disease but that it was the visitation of a goddess; that no medicine was given to a child suffering from it even when there was high fever, and that other children were not kept apart from the ailing child. He suggested that the Municipality should publish and distribute freely pamphlets in vernaculars giving the history, symptoms, and treatment of this disease and of measles with a view to removing the superstition prevalent among the people in regard to these diseases

IMAMKHAN MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED RETRACT CONFESSIONS.

ALLEGED DICTATION BY POLICE OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning, the statements of the accused in the Imamkhan Murder Case were taken. The first accused denied he was at the scene of riots at all and attributed malice on the part of Police Inspector Harishankar. The second accused said he went to the scene of the riots just as the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate arrived and persuaded the people to help in removing the deceased Imamkhan to the hospital and at the instance of the District Officials addressed the mob to disperse quietly and denied inciting the people. The third accused stated he was employed in the local Satyagraha Sabha office and that the treasurer of the Sabha hearing of the people being wounded by the police firing sent the accused with a cot. The accused went to the scene of occurrence with the cot when he was first arrested and subsequently released. The fourth accused said he was a mere spectator not at the scene of occurrence but at an adjoining place when he was arrested by the police.

The fifth accused, Megisingh Madhusingh, aged 34, millhand, in the course of his confession he had made before Rao Bahadur Bulakidas, First Class Magistrate, had admitted that on the day of rioting, the 10th April, by 12 o'clock all the mills in the city struck work and that in the mill where he was working three Banias came to him and said: "Gandhiji has been arrested, strike mill work and come along for rioting" whereupon all the millhands left. The accused had further admitted that he went to the scene of riots near the flour mill at about 4 p.m. as he heard that a mill-boy had been shot and heard that a friend of his was in trouble. There he saw the sixth accused and six other men throwing the deceased police constable Imamkhan from the gallery of Bawa's Chawl.

The sixth accused Kanji Jahemsingh, aged 30, millhand, in the course of his confession before Rao Bahadur Bulakkidas had admitted that at 12 noon on the 10th April all millhands had struck work saying that Mahatma Gandhi was arrested. At 4 p.m., the accused went to the scene of riots near the flour mill there the road was entirely blocked up by people including millhands and others and that the policemen were firing guns which hurt two or three young children and two women and that they were bleeding. The fifth accused with 10 others attempted to snatch away the gun in the hand of an armed police constable and that in the struggle that ensued the deceased constable Imamkhan was thrown the street from the gallery of Bawa's Chawl and that the people in the street beat him with sticks killed him.

Now, both the fifth and the sixth accused retracted their confessions and while admitting having made statements before the Magistrate denied the confession statements read out to them and said they were recorded by the Magistrate as dictated by the police officers.

The Tribunal rose for the day fixing tomorrow for arguments.

CO-OPERATION AND CRITICISM.

The "Hindu."—The Curzonian manner is a bit out of date in these more democratic days and consequently utterances from Governors and Viceroys lose something of impressive function. Now-a-days when a Superior Person hits out he is either frankly abusive or gloriously unreasoning or if be of the milder sort is wont to effect a manner conceived more in sorrow than in anger. In his first public utterance our Governor has once again manifested his strong passion for co-operation. It is well-known that his views on reforms are of the broadest and that he holds equally definite views on the proper segregation of the sheep from the goats. As we have before pointed out there is a danger in the kind of co-operation that Lord Willingdon appeals for. If co-operation means an invitation to share his views and peculiar courses of action we doubt that the bargain would be too one-sided. There is no hint of this, to be fair, in his speech to the Corporation which was a little suggestive of too frequent recourse to copy-book maxims. The following passage is worthy of quoting, though the sentiment is not particularly original. "I too look forward with all confidence to a period of progress to prosperity for this country, and trust that I shall find that my Government will receive the co operation of every class and community to secure sound and satisfactory advance for our Presidency. No Government in India in these days need. I think, be afraid that it will not be sufficiently criticised from time to time, and no Government should object to such criticism, provided it is fair, but it is on the co-operation of all that I have relied in the past and shall rely in the future, to secure the advance and uplifting of our Province and its people. I fully recognise that differences of views and opinions must often exist among our different communities, but trust that such differences may never imperil our combined effort towards the general improvement of conditions amongst our citizens. It is the duty of us all to work for the welfare of every community, and every individual from the highest to the lowest from the richest to the poorest, to be just and fair to all, and our ideal should be to secure that every citizen, however humble his status, should have the chance, if he has the brain and ability, of rising to the highest positions in the State. I am fully aware of the difficulties that lie before us but difficulties were made to bear.

LALA HARKISHEN LAL'S CASE.

MR. HASAN IMAM APPEARS FOR DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 16.

Mr. Hasan Imam, Bar-at-Law of Patna ex-judge of the Calcutta High Court, arrived at Lahore yesterday (Sunday) afternoon to defend Lala Harkishen Lal, Mr. Duni Chand and others accused in the Lahore case now pending before the Martial Law Commission, presided over by Justice Leslie Jones. Mr. Hasan Imam argued the case to-day on behalf of the defence. His address lasted for several hours.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SECURITY.

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" after putting Mr. Montagu's statement justifying the deportation of Mr. Horniman and the explanation of Mr. Jinnah side by side makes the following comment upon the action of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for demanding the maximum security of Rs. 10,000 from the "Bombay Chronicle":—

"In spite of Mr. Jinnah's explanation or because of it the Chief Presidency Magistrate has exacted the maximum security of Rs. 10,000 from the people who are now running "The Chronicle" without "leaders"!

Nay, more; whose advertisements are even precensored. As a matter of fact, some of them have crazed such as those of Messrs. Ganesh and Co., simply because they publish Home Rule literature.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

BLUEBEARD TEETH.

IDENTIFICATION PUZZLE.

English dentists are watching with interest the efforts of French dental experts to determine whether the 23 charred teeth found in boxes at the villa at Gambais occupied by Landru, the modern "Bluebeard," came from one or more heads, and, further, if there are stoppings, whether a dentist can be found who is prepared to swear that a particular tooth belonged to a certain person.

"The problems are difficult and delicate," said a well-known English dental surgeon to a representative of "The Daily Mail." "If all the teeth are in an ordinary state of preservation it will be easy to determine whether there are more teeth of a certain designation than could have come from one mouth. Thus, if there are more than two upper central incisors or more than two upper lateral incisors, then more than one mouth is represented.

"Then there is this great difficulty—it is impossible to determine whether a tooth belonged to a man or a woman, although generally the teeth of men are larger than those of women. Taking the 23 teeth, you could not say with any certainty how many mouths were represented.

"The one chance of identifying the teeth would be by the stopping, if any of them have been stopped. I have records of all my patients, and can say that such and such a tooth was stopped in such and such a place, and give precise details of the substance used in the stopping. If a stopped tooth of one of my patients was brought to me, after a search through my case book I could with reasonable certainty say to whom it had belonged. But all dentists do not keep these precise details. But none of the teeth found at Landru's villa may have been stopped."—"The Daily Mail."

HUNTED MAN'S ESCAPE.

SWIMS CANAL AFTER BEING CAPTURED TWICE.

Following several burglaries in the Woking district, an exciting chase took place on the afternoon of May 19, when a man, after being twice captured, finally escaped by swimming the Basingstoke Canal.

The man was discovered by Mr. C. W. Newbold, the manager, in the premises of the Woking Co-operative Stores during the time they were closed. He ran out of the door, seized a bicycle, and made off, but a lad on another bicycle rode into him and threw him over.

The man than jumped into an adjoining garden and gained a back street, but was pursued by a crowd and overpowered. He begged to be let off, but was taken back to the Co-operative Stores whence Mr. Newbold telephoned to the police. A few minutes later the prisoner, who was in the outer office in charge of two men, wrenched himself free and jumped through the open window into the back yard. He was again caught and held down, but struggled to his feet, shook himself free, and started off on another bicycle.

Pursued by cyclists, he threw his bicycle aside and plunged, fully clad, into the canal. He quickly swam across, and so escaped. The Surrey police are scouring the countryside on bicycles and in motor-cars in search of him.—"The Daily Mail."

NO CHARGE IN AFGHAN SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

A press communique dated 17th says:—There is no change in the general situation on the Afghan Frontier.

GUJRANWALLA CONSPIRACY CASE.

TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE FOR EIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Martial Law Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Broadway in the Gujranwala Conspiracy case in which fifteen persons mostly pleaders and barristers were charged with offences under sections 121, 121A etc., I. P. C. Two (Amarnath, Pleader, and Mohanlal) were sentenced to death, eight to transportation for life with forfeiture of property, and the rest were acquitted.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

The "Leader" writes:—

Mr. Montagu deserves the warm thanks of India for his splendid speech in the House of Commons at the second reading of the Government of India Bill. He emphasized that the conclusions on which the Bill was based were reached 'spontaneously as a necessary consequence of the prolonged discussions in India, as a necessary consequence of the terms of the Pronouncement of the 20th August and as a necessary and inevitable consequence of the unprejudiced study of the question.' No responsible body of persons ought materially to alter the principles and provisions of such a Bill. Though there is a general agreement on a number of points, there are important differences regarding methods, and Mr. Montagu informed the House that Government was willing that the Joint Committee should examine alternative methods. Such a wide scope of reference was necessary to disarm opposition and to obtain a thorough consideration of the competing schemes. But he at the same time emphasized his conviction that the Committee 'dare not and ought not to do less than was proposed in the Bill' and announced the policy of Government by saying that it 'would gladly take the advice of the Committee on any alternative method which actually promised at least as much.' This is the important point. If the Committee recommended a scheme which sought to give less than was proposed in the Bill, it would be out of court. The method may be anything, but the substance must remain the same. This is the limiting condition by which the Joint Committee must consider itself bound. Mr. Montagu appealed for the cooperation of the members of the House when he said that only those should join the debate who were prepared 'to go there constructively and not destructively, to help on as perfect a plan as could be devised and not with the intention to delay or thwart legislation which it was absolutely essential to carry out.' The Secretary of State then dealt with the changes wrought in India by the war and had a neat hit at the Government of Madras which was appreciated by the House. Referring to the Announcement of August 20 he laid stress on the early fulfilment of its promise for he said that 'pronouncements which were unfulfilled, or which took geological epochs to fulfil were useless.' They were not merely useless but were also dangerous. He then defended the form of the Bill which, it appears, is in the form of a skeleton, leaving important details to be filled by rules and regulations. "The Bill did not pretend" he said, "to give India an enduring constitution; it was a transitional bridge between Government by agents of Parliament and Government by representatives of the people of India. It must be in such a form that it could be altered occasionally, and not a rigid constitution, unalterable except by trespassing at intervals upon the overburdened time of the Commons." Therefore the details are to be accomplished by rules. It is satisfactory to note that the principles which it is intended to embody in the rules would be submitted to the Joint Committee and that the policy of the rules would be considered simultaneously with the Bill itself. It is not to be left to the Indian bureaucracy. Mr. Montagu regarded it as essential and we also do the same. He then explained the urgent necessity of devolution, which must mean the relaxation of the control of Parliament. If this was not accompanied with popular control, it would result in the enthronement of bureaucracy and in the negation of progressive realization of responsible government. He demolished the case of those who urged that responsible government should begin in local areas by forcibly pointing out that 'it was not enough to answer the new conditions arising out of the world war by fulfilling the promise made 35 years ago in the time of Lord Ripon. The unit for the realization of responsible government, he said, must be the province. After disposing of the numerous objections raised as regards the drawbacks of lack of education, of caste distinctions, etc., he explained how a wide franchise would result in the political education of the masses, and his proposals regarding transferred and reserved departments. While attaching due weight to the proposals of the heads of a majority of provincial Governments, he suggested that the views expressed by them 'were really accidental in the sense that it must not be assumed that the same results would have ensued whoever had been the heads of these Governments.' We entirely agree with Mr. Montagu that 'a great deal depended on personality,' and that the governors who proposed the alternative scheme were 'not unprejudiced.' For, rightly remarked Mr. Montagu, 'where they had grown up under a system they did not like to see it altered.' Continuing he observed: 'The civil servant in India is not different from the civil servant in England. Whoever heard of political reform in any office in England coming from the civil service? The House of Commons was the place for political reform. The policy which the civil service must carry out must be dictated to it firstly in the Commons and ultimately in India.' This is the right of principle, and ought to be steadily enforced. The civil service ought not to be allowed to dictate the policy of any Government, least of all the British. Mr. Montagu is at his best when he has to deal with the Indo-British Association. He does not attach the importance to its influence on Parliament which the people in India are inclined to do, owing to an imperfect knowledge of the political conditions in England. He tersely and faithfully described the Association's scheme of reforms as a 'scheme of bureaucrats for the consumption of bureaucrats' and as intended for the 'enthronement of bureaucracy.' Under the scheme, remarked the Secretary of State, 'future Sydenhams could remain upon the throne untrammelled by control from above and undismayed by criticism from below.' After such a merciless analysis of the scheme of the Indo-British Association it can have no chance, supposing it had any at any time. The concluding portion of Mr. Montagu's speech contained an earnest appeal to the House of Commons which, in its courage and conception, fully sustained the reputation for far-seeing statesmanship and broad-minded liberalism which Mr. Montagu has acquired in Indian eyes. Referring to 'too much race prejudice in India' he said that 'if we held on to power in India and stood fast to the policy of subordination of race, friction would continue and ought to continue, but if we surrendered our trusteeship to the great provinces in India as soon as they were ready to take it over, Indians would have something better worth doing than fiercely and impotently criticising those who were at present agents of Parliament.' He did not believe that the British Parliament was going to offer any obstacle to the partnership of India in the Empire. India is deeply beholden to Mr. Montagu for his untiring efforts in the cause of its emancipation. His latest utterance will cheer the people in their present mood of doubt, distrust and despondency. He has the support of India and all liberal-minded Englishmen in his very difficult task. India feels that so far as he is concerned he will spare no efforts to achieve success in his high imperial mission. The speeches of some of the members, a very brief summary of which has been cabled, show an attitude of sympathy and an absence of any spirit of hostility. Commander Wedgwood described the occasion as the birth of India as one of the self-governing dominions of the Empire. Sir John Rees, who has recently improved considerably in his political views regarding India, is likely to come in for a great deal of abuse at the hands of the Anglo-Indian press, because he said that the opposition to the Bill would come only from quarters distinguished for 'eccentricity than acuity of judgement.' We have to thank Mr. Fisher also for his valuable support to the Bill.

DELHI TRIALS.

SEVERAL ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

CASE AGAINST MR. SHANKARLAL

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 16.

Mr. Abhyankar, Barrister, commenced on the 12th and finished yesterday the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses in Mr. Shankerlal's case. The investing officer said the prosecution was withdrawn against all the accused except Mr. Shankerlal mentioned in first "chalan", which never mentioned the other four accused now under trial. Even the subsequent "chalan" does not mention the fact of Shankerlal's having said "shabash" approvingly to the accused, who took away the revolver and cartridges from the sub-inspector nor the fact of his having sent away those articles to Dr. Ansari. The approver Fayyaz admitted he did not tell Galib, Dr. Ansari's man, as to who had sent the pistol and cartridges. He only asked Galib to keep them for safe custody as they were Government property.

When hard pressed by Mr. Abhyanker as to why he changed his first anti-Government attitude to a pro-government one within a few minutes after the occurrence, he said it was due to Allah's mercy. The Magistrate noted that the approver was a little evasive in answering when hard pressed by counsel.

Pulam Shabir, another prosecution witness, admitted he was brought to Delhi under arrest on a charge of having spoken against Government in a state of drunkenness. He made the statement to the police about this case when under arrest. He was then released on a bail of Rs. 500 to appear and make the same statement as he made to the police superintendent. He admitted getting drunk two or four times a month.

Mr. Abhyanker and Dr. Moonje leave for Nagpur to-day.

LANDSLIP ON G. I. P. RY.

POONA LINE PARTIALLY BLOCKED.

A boulder fell on the Bombay-Poona section of the G. I. P. Railway Line on Monday morning, which caused a dislocation of the entire traffic. The scene of the accident was Boreghat between Karjat and Thokarwadi, but fortunately nobody was injured. On Monday the Poona Mail was delayed some three hours and a half and since then other trains have been delayed by about one and half hours. A small bridge was damaged by the falling of the boulder, and the Railway authorities expect to clear the line fully in about three or four days.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

In connection with the above, the following official statement was issued by the Traffic Department of the G. I. P. Railway Co. yesterday:—

"A landslip occurred damaging the up main line between the Reversing Station and Thakurwadi on the Bhore Ghat, G. I. P. Railway South-East line, about 8-30 hours on Monday. Single line working was introduced at 11-20 the same morning and communications restored with little delay to passenger traffic. Special arrangements are being made for working traffic and it is hoped that by to-morrow delays will be further considerably reduced."

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272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks of India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July, 1912.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 18th June, 1919

Thoughts for All Time.

I address you as fellow-subjects, for we are here loyal to one rule with the best of loyalty. That is no real loyalty which is only blind submission. Real loyalty means that the governed help the governors by leaving little for the Government to do. And I feel proud to be fellow-subject with you, in the hope that the phrase fellow-citizen may grow into reality even before my life is ended.

Charles Bradlaugh,

(In the Indian National Congress).

What we want with regard to the Government of India is that which in common conversation is called "a little more daylight." We want more simplicity and more responsibility.

John Bright.

Deliver not the tasks or might
To weakness, neither hide the ray
From those, not blind, who wait for day,
Tho' sitting girt with doubtful light.

Tennyson.

It is not to be thought of that the flood
Of British freedom, which, to the open sea
Of the world's praise, from dark antiquity
Hath flow'd, "with pomp of waters, unwithstood,"
Roused though it be full often to a mood
Which spurns the check of salutary bands,
That this most famous stream in bogs and sands
Should perish; and to evil and to good
Be lost for ever.

Wordsworth.

The concern of patriotic men is to put our government again on its right basis, by substituting popular will for the rule of guardians, the process of common counsel for those of private arrangement. In order to do this, a first necessity is to open the doors and let in the light on all affairs which the people have a right to know about.

President Wilson.

We went to war with President Kruger, among other things, because of our holy horror at the scandalous way in which he treated the British Indian subjects of the Queen. To redress the wrongs of these Indians we went to war, pulled down the Republics, and set up a Crown Colony in the Transvaal. With what result? Not only have none of the wrongs of our Indian fellow-subjects been removed, but their lot to-day is in every respect worse than it was under President Kruger.

William T. Stead,

"The Indian Question in the Transvaal," "Review of Reviews," September, 1904.

WAIT AND SEE.

FROM THE "HINDU."

We are in the midst of a bewildering maze of lofty words. Mr. Montagu's performance of which Reuter has sent a fairly long though belated account, should be deemed to have been appropriate to the occasion and such as to warn the British public against the dangers of delay and of indifference in regard to the Indian problem. But the grim humour of the situation is that the speech, excellent so far as it goes, and breathing very excellent sentiments, does not throw any light on the character of the Bill the second reading of which the Secretary of State supported. It is incredible that Mr. Montagu would have omitted to summarise the principal features of the measure for the benefit of the House and in order to elucidate the policy underlying it. As it is, the public in India feel themselves as before a beautiful portico of a building which may or may not correspond in dignity or design to the finished frontal appearance. Mr. Montagu's utterance is bold in conception and courageous in criticism, and there are many purple patches which cannot fail to be appreciated. For, what could be more amusing and true than his reference to the imperviousness of the Government of Madras under Lord Pentland and its irresponsivness to the great democratic wave spreading throughout the world. It is no wonder that it excited laughter and Lord Pentland who was in the gallery at the time, should have felt uncomfortable in his place at the far from complimentary reference of Mr. Montagu. Again, his definition of the proper sphere of civil servant which was to carry out the policy dictated to it, firstly in the House of Commons and ultimately in India, was accurate and should give a rude shaking to the bureaucrats in India who would perpetuate the existing autocracy. Mr. Montagu was incisive and almost bitter in his denunciation of the leading lights of the Indo-British Association. Speaking of their scheme, he said that it was a scheme of bureaucrats, for the consumption of bureaucrats and intended for the enthronement of bureaucracy. Under that scheme, he pointed out, "future Srdenhams would remain upon the throne, * untrammelled by control from above and undismayed by criticism from below." Gratifying as these observations are, one cannot help asking oneself as to how far the British Cabinet intend to carry out the principle of responsible government which Mr. Montagu has so elaborately propounded. For instance, the responsibility of Parliament, it is said, should be replaced by the responsibility of the people of India, a fine and generous appreciation of the aspiration of educated India. But Mr. Montagu has definitely stated that so far as the Government of India are concerned, that principle is not given effect to, in any form whatever, in the present Bill, as he did not think that the time had yet come for a movement in the Government of India similar to the one which was proposed in the provinces. This portion of the speech is distinctly unsatisfactry. He said that so far as this question was concerned, a step of one stage only must be taken, namely, to make the Indian legislative assembly more representative and give it greater power of influencing and criticising but not at present of responsibility. Its power, he continued, of dealing with its own work must be increased, because it would be relieved of the necessity of controlling a large number of provincial functions, though as to how this is proposed to be done we are not in a position to know. The liberalisation of the Government of India is a common plank in the platform of all progressive political parties in India, and yet no step has been taken to accomlish it and the boasted object of reform completely breaks down so far as the Central Government, whose policy is initiated, is concerned. So long, however, as this important aspect of the question is ignored, it cannot be pretended that the principle of devolution is carried out. In regard to the provinces, it is a moot question how far devolution is being introduced. The Government of India struck at the root of unity of provincial government in their Despatch. On this point, Mr. Montagu's opinion is not very clear, though the inference is fairly plausible the retrograde views put forward by the Government of India have not been accepted by the Cabinet. Justifying dyarchy Mr. Montagu declared: "Although it seemed necessary to separate responsibility, there ought to be every possible room for consultation and joint deliberation in the same policy and action together for purposes of consultation, deliberation and criticism, as the Bill provided in one Government." But a fatal flaw in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme is that a good deal is made to depend on the Governor and unless that functionary possesses extraordinary qualities —and Indian proconsuls are not generally paragons—the edifice of dyarchy should topple down doing irreparable damage to progress. Mr. Montagu believes that under a Governor of the type of Lord Willingdon, it might be possible to discharge all reserved functions as if they were transferred. The exceptional powers may not be used at all and the scheme would be worked in deference to the wishes of the legislature on all subjects. It is not necessary for our present purpose to deal with Lord Willingdon's work in Bombay and examine how far he was successful and utilised his opportunities as head of the Government to conform to the wishes of the non-official portion of the Legislative Council, which may be said to correspond, in point of representation, to the new legislatures. It is again hardly necessary to dilate on Lord Willingdon's views on the reforms, because they are known to be comparatively liberal. How far Lord Willingdon is going to act up to Mr. Montagu's expectation in Madras is a subject on which we need not speculate, though we may express the hope that it will be realised. But proconsuls of the type of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Reginald Craddock are by no means rare, and the bureaucracy will be still in the ascendant according to the scheme. No solemn "Instrument of Instructions," can inspire them with the right spirit or with the belief in demoratic institutions and under their regime, dyarchy should founder. And the rate of dyarchy is still uncertain. What the Committee will do ultimately we do not know, but its task of going over the whole ground traversed during the last two years, is heavy and onerous. Mr. Montagu expects from the Committee and agreed Bill and states "that all the alternative schemes would be considered in far more detail than was then possible and that somehow or other a statute would pass as a consequence of the second reading of the Bill which would launch India on the road to complete self-government." We must wait and see. The situation, as it appears to our special correspondent in London is somewhat favourable, and he hopes that the Bill will be improved in Committee and passed by December by Parliament which, according to him, means business regarding Indian reforms.

"CHRONICLE" Censorship Withdrawn.

CENSOR'S LETTER TO EDITOR.

Late last night we received the following letter from the Censor:—

"Yacht Club Chambers,
June 17th.

"Dear Mr. Brelvi,

"I have just received a wire from Government to say that the orders regarding the pre-censorship of the 'Chronicle' are withdrawn with immediate effect. There is no need therefore to send me any more proofs.—

"Yours truly,
M. WEBB."

[No direct communication has however been received from Government upto the time of going to press—Ed]

FRESH VICTIM OF PRESS ACT.

HINDI DAILY CEASES PUBLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The Government of Bengal has demanded security of Rs. 2,000 under the Press Act from the "Calcutta Samachar," a Hindi daily of Calcutta. At a meeting of the board of directors of the paper held last night it was resolved not to pay the security but to cease publication of the paper. Accordingly there will be no issue of the paper from to-morrow.

"I have Nothing to Write about."

BY GEORGE S. ARUNDALE.

Friends come to me now and again with the remark: "How on earth do you journalist people manage to fill a whole newspaper every day. Where do you get your ideas for the leading articles from? I think and think and think, and can find nothing to write about!"

And then they tell me what they do. A subject comes into their minds. They think the idea a good one. They start to think what they will say. They want to say something unique, original, world-stirring, epoch-making. They turn over a number of thoughts. They find they are continually thinking things which have been thought ever so long before, and which have been doubtless thought ever so much better, and expressed ever so much better, than they could possibly think or express them. They think some more. As each thought comes up they dismiss it as falling far short of the high standard they have set themselves to reach. They grow discouraged. They abandon train of thought No. 1 as hopeless. They start on train of thought No. 2. The same process goes on. They go on with other trains of thought for some time. They grow tired. They conclude that writing is "not their line." And when I come up and ask for an article, out comes the answer: "I have nothing to write about."

Now is this true? Emphatically no. In fact, doubly No! Why? In the first place because, with the world in its present condition, there is so much that wants saying. There are new ideas abroad, born with the birth of the new world: and these new ideas must be hammered into the minds of men, women, and, as to many of them, into the minds of children. They may, perhaps, be entirely new ideas, though this is unlikely. Most of them, however, are old, fundamental ideas which we have either failed to notice, or are ideas scraped of their superfluous, and, perhaps, noxious, excrescences, dressed up afresh in clean clothes, renovated, refilled, recoated, re-shaped, cleansed, purified, taken to pieces and reassembled differently. Ideas such as these, whether new or old, want saying over and over again in these times when the world is panting to get hold of ideas which will last and, above all, which will stand the test of the kaleidoscopic changes whirling round us, tumbling over us, in almost breathless precipitation. A fundamental idea, with the capacity to stand all political weathers, is a priceless possession in these days, and needs any amount of stating from any number of points of view.

So much for reason the first. As for reason the second, the simple fact is that he who says, or she who says: "I have nothing to write about" is making an unsuccessful effort to hitch his or her waggon to a Star—an effort, indeed, foredoomed to failure with all save the Bacons, the Miltons, the Spensers, the Tulsi Dases, the Shelleys, the Goethes, the Macaulays, and beings super-classed in God's own tabulation. But if you and I cannot perform the supreme feat of hitching our literary waggon to the Star of a Supreme Ideal, we can at least get our waggon on the move, or, to put it differently and from another point of view, get a move on our waggon. The difficulty with most people is that they will not start their waggon unless they feel assured that the starting and the reaching of the goal will be simultaneous. They forget that though it is true that there is nothing so majestic as a waggon hitched to a stupendously soaring Star, making the waggon perform incredible feats of motion, nevertheless even those whose waggons are star-hitched knew a time when their vehicles were a long, long way off from the hoped-for Star, and when enthusiasm and eagerness had to suffice for propelling-power until the divine ecstacy of the Star could be the enthusiasm, the eagerness and all else beside.

Get the waggon going, start it on its upward, Star-ward, path. How? I have just answered the question. By having enthusiasm, and by being content for the enthusiasm to be expressed crudely until experience makes you master of it—a creator of beauty out of crudity. Of course, if you have no enthusiasm and no eagerness, then there is no hope for you in this life, whether in the literary or in any other line. A man who has not got a bee in his bonnet, who is not obsessed by an idea, who is not at least semi-mad about something or other, who does not feel his eyes starting out of his head, his heart palpitate, the blood course furiously through his veins, his body become tensely rigid, when his own favourite, pet, idea is even casually mentioned,—such a man has either got his waggon started in the wrong direction, or has got an immovable waggon without the irresistible force which can alone rouse it from its apathetic lethargy. For it is supremely true that our waggons are immovable until the irresistible comes along. And the irresistible is an enthusiasm.

If you have the enthusiasm, you may start out. You are rationed, equipped, fortified, against all emergencies en route. You may write very poor stuff to start with—unprintable, unreadable, unmentionable. But you will not care. For the enthusiast there is always a "better luck" and always a "next time." He may have an emotion-wave of despair surging tidally over him, perhaps, at periodic intervals, perhaps spasmodically and uncertainly. He may have periods of dryness, of hopeless shoulder-shrugging. But they will not last. Great is enthusiasm and it will prevail. And the time will come, after, perhaps, innumerable waste-paper baskets have been filled with pen-products, after, perhaps, discouragements without end have come from within and from without almost to overwhelm, but never quite, when at last something will be written worth

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL OF STATE

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF GOVERNORS

The following text, according to a Press communique issued yesterday, represents what the Government of India believe to be the language of the Bill to make further provision with respect to the Government of India which has been introduced in Parliament but its absolute accuracy cannot be guaranteed owing to the difficulty of conveying by telegraph all the textual changes made in earlier versions.

A

BILL.

Make to further provision with respect to the Governmen of India.

Whereas, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire it is expedient gradually to develop self-governing institutions in that country.

And whereas concurrently with the gradual development of such Institutions in the Provinces of India it is expedient to give to those Provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independece of the Government of India, which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities:—

It Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Classification of control and provincial Subjects.

1.—(1) Provision may be made by rules under the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act 1916, (which Act, as so amended, is in this Act referred to as "the principal Act"):—

(a) for the classification of subjects, in relation to the functions of government, as central and provincial subjects, for the purpose of distinguishing the functions of local governments and legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council, and the Indian Legislature.

(b) for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects, and for the allocation of sources of revenue, to local governments;

(c) for use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects, in so far as such agency may be found convenient; and

(d) for the transfer from among the provincial subjects of subjects (in this Act referred to as "transferred subjects") to the administration of the governor acting with the minister in charge of the subject, and for the allocation of provincial funds for the purpose of such administration.

(2) Rules made for the above-mentioned purposes may—

(i) regulate the extent and conditions of such devolution, allocation, and transfer;

(ii) provide for fixing the contributions payable by local Governments to the Governor-General in Council and making such contributions a first charge on provincial resources;

(iii) provide for constituting a finance department in any province and regulating the functions of that department;

(ix) provide for regulating the exercise of the authority vested in the local Government of a province over the members of the public services therein;

(v) provide for the settlement of doubts arising as to whether any matter does or does not belong to a provincial subject or a transferred subject, and for the treatment of matters which affect both a transferred subject and a subject which is not transferred; and

(vi) make such consequential and supplemental provisions as appear necessary or expedient:

Provided that without prejudice to any general power of revoking or altering rules under the principal Act, the rules shall not authorise the revocation or suspension of the transfer of any subject except with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

Provision as to powers of control of Governor General in Council

(3) The powers of superintendence, direction and control over local Governments vested in the Governor-General in Council under the principal Act shall in relation to transferred subjects be exercised only for such purposes as may be specified in rules made under that Act, but the Governor-General in Council shall be the sole judge as to whether the purpose of the exercise of such powers in any particular case comes within the purposes so specified.

(4) The expressions "central subjects" and "provincial subjects" as used in this Act mean subjects so classified under the rules.

Provincial subjects, other than transferred subjects, are in this Act referred to as "reserved subjects."

Revised system of local government in certain provinces. (Rep. 214, 218; Act of 1915, ss. 46 and foll.)

(2. (1) The presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, and the provinces known as the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, shall be governed in relation to reserved subjects by a governor in council and, in relation to any transferred subject, save as otherwise provided by this Act, by a governor acting with the minister appointed under this Act and in charge of the subject.

The said presidencies and provinces are in this Act referred to as "governors' provinces" and the two first-named presidencies are in this Act referred to as the presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

(2) The provisions of sections forty-six to fifty-one of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, shall apply to the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, as they apply to the presidencies of Gengal, Madras and Bombay.

Appointment of ministers. (Rep. 218, 219, 220.)

(3 (1). The governor of a governor's province may, be notification, appoint ministers, not being members of his executive council or other officials, to administer transferred subjects, and any ministers so appointed shall hold office during his pleasure.

There shall be paid to any minister so appointed such salary as the governor, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, may determine.

(2) No minister shall hold office for a longer period than three months, unless he is or becomes an elected member of the local legislature.

(3) In relation to a transferred subject, the governor shall be guided by the advice of the minister in charge, unless having regard to His Majesty's instructions he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the minister, in which case he may require action to be taken otherwise than in accordance with that advice.

(4) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act for the temporary administration of a transferred subject where in cases of emergency owing to a vacancy there is no minister in charge of the subject by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules.

Qualification of members of local executive councils. (Rep. 218; Act of 1915, ss. 47 and 55.)

4. (1) The provision in section forty-seven of the principal Act, that two of the members of the executive council of the governor of a province must have been for at least twelve years in the service of the crown in India, shall have effect as though "one" were substituted for "two" and the provision that section that the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India, if resident at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, shall, during his continuance there, be a member of the governor's council, shall cease to have effect.

(2) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the executive council of the governor of a province in any case where such provision is not made by section forty-seven of the principal Act as amended by his section.

Business of the governor in council and the governor with ministers.

5. (1) All orders and other proceedings of the local Government of a Governor's province shall be expressed to be made by the government of the province and shall be authenticated as the governor may by rule direct.

(2) The governer may make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in his executive council and with his ministers, and every order made or act done in accordance with those rules and orders shall be treated as being the order or the act of the government of the province.

The governor may also make rules and orders for regulating the relations between his executive council and his ministers for the purpose of the transaction of the business of the local government.

Local legislatures. (Rep. 225, 236; Act of 1915, ss. 73 and foll.)

6. (1) The aggregate number of members of the governors' legislative councils, the number of members elected by general, communal and other electorates respectively, and the number of nominated official and nominated non-official members shall be in accordance with the table set out in the First Schedule to this act:

Provided that—

(a) rules under the principal Act may provide for increasing by not more than five per cent. the aggregate number of members of any council as specified in that Schedule, and for varying the proportions which the classes of members specified in that Schedule bear to one another; so, however, that at least seventy per cent. of the members of every governor's legislative council shall be elected members and that not more than twenty per cent. of the aggregate shall be official members; and

(b) the governor may for the purpose of any Bill introduced in the legislative council nominate in the case of Assam one person and in the case of other provinces not more than two persons having special knowledge of experience of the subject-matter of the Bill and those persons shall in relation to the Bill have for the period for which they are nominated all the rights of members of the council and shall be in addition to the aggregate above referred to.

(2) The powers of a governor's legislative council may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the Council.

(3) Subject as aforesaid provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to—

(a) the term of office of members of a governor's legislative council and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, resignation duly accepted, or otherwise, and

(b) the conditions under which and manner in which persons resident in India may be nominated or elected as members of governors' legislative councils, and

(c) the qualifications for being, and for being nominated or elected, a member of any such council, and

(d) the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of any election.

(4) Subject to any such rules any person who is a ruler or subject of any State in India may be nominated as a member of a governor's legislative council.

Meeting of Governor's legislative council.

7. (1) A governor may appoint such times for holding the sessions of his legislative council as he thinks fit, and may also by notification or otherwise prorogue the council.

(2) Any meeting of a governor's legislative council may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(3) All questions in a governor's legislative council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present other than the person presiding, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(4) A governor's legislative council may be dissolved at any time by the governor by notification, but in that case the governor shall appoint a date not more than six months after the date of dissolution for the next session of his legislative council.

Powers of local legislatures.

8. (1) The local legislature of any province has power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to make laws for the peace and good government of the territories for the time being constituting that province.

(2) The local legislature of any province may, subject to the provisions of the subsection next following, repeal or alter as to that province any law made either before or after the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature.

(3) The local legislature of any province may not, withhold the previous sanction of the governor-general, make or take into consideration any law—

(a) imposing or authorising the imposition of any new tax unless the tax is a tax (in this Act referred to as a "scheduled tax") scheduled as exempted from this provision by rules made under the principal Act; or

(b) affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties or any other tax or duty for the time being in force and imposed by the authority of the governor-general in council for the general purposes of the Government of India, provided that the imposition or alteration of a scheduled tax shall not be deemed to affect any such tax or duty; or

(c) affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's naval military, or air forces; or

(d) affecting the relations of the Government with foreign princes or states; or

(e) regulating any central subject; or

(f) regulating any provincial subject which has been declared by rules under the principle Act to be, either in whole or in part, subject to Indian legislation, in respect of any matter to which such declaration applies; or

(g) affecting any power expressly reserved to the Governor-General in Council by any law for the time being in force; or

(h) altering the repealing the provisions of any law which having been made before the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature is scheduled by rules under the principal Act as a law which cannot be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction; or

(i) altering or repealing any provision of a law passed by the Indian legislature after the commencement of this Act which by the terms of such law may not be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction;

Provided that an Act or a provision of an Act made by a local legislature, and subsequently assented to by the governor-general in pursuance of this Act, shall not be deemed invalid by reason only of its requiring the previous sanction of the governor-general under this Act.

(4) The local legislature of any province has not power to make any law affecting any Act of Parliament.

BUSINESS TO BE CARRIED ON BY LOCAL LEGISLATURES. (REP. 238, 252, 254, etc.)

9 (1) Sub-sections (1) and (3) of section eighty of the principal Act (which relate to the classes of business which may be transacted at meetings of local legislative councils) shall cease to apply to a governor's legislative council, but the business and procedure in any such council shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The proposals of the local Government for the appropriation of the provincial revenues in any year shall be submitted to the council for its assent in the form of resolutions:

Provided that

(a) the local Government shall have power, in relation to any such resolution, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent, if the resolution relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the resolution is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject;

(b) the governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety and tranquillity of the province or for the carrying on of any department;

(c) nothing in this sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the council in regard to expenditure which is declared by rules under the principal Act to be a permanent charge on provincial revenues; and

(d) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues for any purpose or for the increase of the amount of the expenditure authorised or proposed to be authorised by any resolution shall be made except on the recommendation of the governor communicated to the council.

(3) Provision shall be made for the appointment from among the members of the council of grand committees on which a majority of the members shall be nominated members, selected by the governor, with power, in cases specially referred to them, to pass or reject laws without the assent of the council, which laws shall, if passed, have the same effect as laws passed by the council.

(4) Where any Bill relating to a reserved subject has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced or an amendment to such a Bill is moved, the governor may certify that the Bill or any clause of it or the amendment is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the reserved subjects; and the Bill, clause or amendment shall thereupon be referred to a grand committee.

(5) Where any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved or proposed to be moved, the governor may certify that the Bill or any clause of it or the amendment affects either—

(a) the safety or tranquillity of his province or any part of it or of another province, or

(b) the interests of a specified reserved subject;

and may direct either that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken by the council in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment, or, if he thinks fit and if the council so desire, that the Bill, clause or amendment shall be referred to a grand committee, and the Bill, clause or amendment shall be dealt with in accordance with such direction.

(6) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this section and for regulating the course of business in the council, and as to the persons to preside over and for the preservation of order at meetings thereof; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on and the discussion of any subject specified in the rules.

(7) Standing orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the council, in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under the principal Act. The first standing orders shall be made by the Governor in Council, but may, subject to the assent of the governor, be altered by the local legislatures.

(8) There shall be freedom of speech in the governor's legislative council. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any courts by reason of his speech or vote in any such council or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of any such council.

Assents to Acts of Local Legislature (Rep. 11c.)

10. (1) Where a Bill has been passed by a local legislative council, the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner may, instead of declaring that he assents to or withholds his assent from the Bill, return the Bill to the council, for reconsideration either in whole or in part together with any amendments which he may recommend, or in cases prescribed by rules under the principal Act may, and if the rules so require, shall reserve the Bill for the consideration of the governor-general.

(2) Where a Bill is reserved for the consideration of the governor-general, the following provisions shall apply: —

(a) The governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner may, at any time within six months after the date of the reservation of the Bill, with the consent of the governor-general but not otherwise, return the Bill for further consideration by the council with a recommendation that the council shall consider amendments thereto, and such Bill, when so returned, together with any recommendations relating thereto, shall be dealt with by the council;

(b) After any Bill so returned has been further considered by the council, together with any recommendations made by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, relating thereto, the Bill, is, re-affirmed in accordance with the appropriate procedure, with or without amendment, may be again presented to the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner;

(c) Any Bill reserved for the consideration of the governor-general shall, if assented to by the governor-general within a period of six months from the date of such reservation, become law on due publication of such assent in the same way as a Bill assented to by the Governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner; but if not assented to by the governor-general within such period of six months shall lapse and be of no effect unless before the expiration of that period either—

(i) the Bill has been returned by the governor, lieutenant-governor, or chief commissioner for further consideration by the council; or

(ii) in the case of the council not being in session, a notification has been published of an intention so to return the Bill at the commencement of the next session.

(3) The Governor-General may (except where a Bill has been reserved for his consideration), instead of assenting to or withholding his assent from any Act passed by a local legislature, declare that he reserves the act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and in such case the Act shall not have validity until His Majesty has signified his assent to the governor-general through the Secretary of State in Council

"DRAFT TREATY MUST BE ACCEPTED."

REPLY TO GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

"JUSTICE—ONLY POSSIBLE BASIS FOR PEACE."

PRINCIPLES OF TREATY MUST STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., June 17.

The summary of the Allied reply to German counter-proposals has now been issued officially. In the covering letter the Allies, referring to the German protest against a peace of violence, emphasise that the war was the greatest crime against humanity ever consciously committed by a nation calling itself civilised. The letter also emphasises Germany's responsibility for planning and starting the war in which seven million died and over twenty millions were wounded and suffered, and for the savage and in human manner in which the war was conducted.

"Justice for All."

The Allies believe they would be false to those who have given their all to save the freedom of the world if they consent to treat the war except as a crime against humanity and right. Justice is the only possible basis for peace, but it must be justice for all; for the dead, the wounded, the orphaned and the bereaved, for the peoples that are now struggling under the war debts exceeding thirty thousand millions sterling and for the millions whose property German savagery has spoliated and destroyed. This is why the Allies have insisted, as the cardinal feature of the Treaty, that Germany must undertake to make reparation to the very utmost of her power, that the individuals responsible for the German aggression and outrages of war must be handed over to justice, and that Germany must submit, for a few years, to certain special disabilities and arrangements.

If these things are hardships for Germany she has brought them on herself. Somebody must suffer the consequences of the war, is it to be Germany or the peoples she has wronged? The German revolution represents a great hope for peace and a new European order in future, but it cannot affect the settlemen of the war. The revolution was stayed until the German armies were defeated and all hope of profitting by the war of conquest had vanished. The German people, throughout the war, supported the war and shared the responsibility of their Government, and they cannot now pretend, having changed their rulers after the war, that it is just that they should escape the consequences of their deeds. The peace Allies have proposed is fundamentally a peace of justice. The Allies are satisfied that their territorial proposals accord with the agreed basis of peace, and are necessary to the future peace of Europe. They are therefore not prepared to modify them except in respect hereafter laid down.

Economic and Financial Proposals.

With regard to the economic and financial proposals the Allies have no intention of strangling Germany or preventing her from taking her proper place in the international trade and commerce. Provided that she abides by the Treaty of peace and abandons the aggressive and exclusive traditions in business, the Allies intend that Germany shall have a fair treatment in the purchase of raw materials and the sale of goods subject to the temporary provisions mentioned in the interests of the nations ravaged by Germany. The Allies desire that the passions of war shall die as soon as possible, and that all the nations including Germany shall share in the prosperity which comes from the honest supply of the material needs.

Reparation Proposals not to be modified.

In order to make this intention clear a number of modifications have been made in the financial and economic clauses of the Treaty, but the principles on which the Treaty was drawn up must stand. The Allies are not prepared to modify the reparation proposals, which are designed to make the payment of reparation as easy and convenient as possible, and will be interpreted in that sense, but with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a fixed definite sum payable by German. They are willing to accord Germany all reasonable facilities to enable her to survey the devastated regions and make the proposals for settlement of claims.

Allies' last word.

TheAllies emphasise that the covering letter and the attached memorandum constitute their last word. They have examined the German counter-proposals earnestly and carefully, and have consequently made important modifications in the draft Treaty, but in its fundamental outlines they stand by the Treaty which must be accepted or rejected in its present form. Failing the declaration by the German delegation within five days that they are prepared to sign the Treaty as amended, the armistice will immediately terminate and the Allies will take such steps as they think needful to enforce its terms.

In the summarised report on their reply the Allies, referring to the responsibility for the war, emphasise that their views are not merely based on the events between July and the outbreak of the war. Autocratic Germany under her ruler's inspiration had long been bent on domination and aggression and war. The essential truth of the Allied charges is admitted by the German revolution. The Allies consider that the punishment of those responsible for so much worldwide misery and suffering is essential to justice, and will be deterrent to other rulers. They cannot agree to the trial of the guilty by their own accomplices. The Kaiser is arraigned as a matter of high international policy, and the accused will be ensured full rights and liberties with regard to their defence in order that judgment may be of the most solemn judicial character.

Treaty accords President Wilson's Principles

The Allies refute the Delegation's endeavour to prove that the peace Treaty constitutes a breach of the basis of peace in accordance with President Wilson's principles. The Allies see no reason why Germany may not become a member of the League of Nations in the early future if her acts promise the necessary conditions, and they are prepared to accord the guarantees of protection to the German minorities in ceded territories. The German acceptance of the disarmament terms will hasten the general reduction of armaments.

As regards the European political clauses, it is pointed out that the German note misconstrued the Saar Basin provisions. The Delegation's refusal to "carry out the reparation which would have the character of punishment" appears to exclude the conception of justice essential to any settlement. The Allies do not admit of plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine. The Allies, after defending the cardinal guiding principles as regards the Eastern frontier of Germany, express their readiness in order to eliminate any possible injustice to reconsider the question. The historical frontier between Pomerania and West Prussia will be respected and no part of Germany outside the former kingdom of Poland will be restored to Poland.

East Prussia a Colony.

The Allies point out that the isolation of East Prussia which Germany refuses to accept has existed for centuries. It is not the original German land but a colony. Danzig is not incorporated in Poland because it is German. The Allies have decided that Upper Silesia shall not be immediately ceded to Poland until after the plebiscite under the Allied control. The main point in the whole settlement is the genuine interests of the inhabitants and not the satisfaction of national pride. The Germans transferred to Poland are expressly safeguarded. Memel District will be transferred to the Allies as the states of Lithuanian territories has not been established.

The articles in regard to Heligoland must be unconditionally accepted and they will be executed under the supervision of an Allied commission. As regards the former German colonies, the Allies state that they have placed the native interests before every other consideration. Germany's subordination of the native interests to her own ambitions has been revealed too completely to admit of the Allies consenting to make a second experiment and risking the fate of thirteen or fourteen millions of natives. Moreover the Allies are bound to safeguard the security against the establishment of bases from which the world's trade could be threatened.

Trade of German Colonies.

The loss of Germany's colonies need not hinder her development. The trade of German Colonies never represented more than a very small fraction of her total trade: one-half per cent. of her imports and exports in 1913. Of the total colonial products imported by Germany only three per cent. came from her own colonies, and for natural reasons the German colonies are not capable of accommodation more than a very small proportion of the German immigrants. The conditions laid down have been determined in accordance with the International law and the natives' interests. The same applies to the regulation of German property in China.

Main military conditions unalterable.

The Allies cannot agree to the alteration of main military conditions, nevertheless they are willing to reduce the German army more gradually than at present stipulated, namely, to the maximum of two hundred thousand within three months. At the end of three months and every subsequent three months the Allied military experts will fix the strength of the German army for the ensuing period in order to reduce it to the stipulated hundred thousand as soon as possible, anyhow, by the 31st March 1920. The reduction of officers and guns will be similarly proportioned. The period for the demolition of the fortification is modified: "Ger-

(Contined on page 8.)

ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION IN CHINA.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

TOKIO.—Japanese warships have hurried to Canton. The anti-Japanese agitation especially in Shanghai Hankow and Canton threatens to develop into a general anti-foreign movement. Shipping in Chinese ports has virtually ceased owing to the boycott.

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

SHANGHAI, June 9.—The drivers and firemen on the Shanghai-Nankin and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpoo railways have decided to strike to-night. The men on the Tientsin-Pukow railway are expected to follow. The strike threatens to become general owing to the Peking Government retaining the pro-Japanese officials.

The food supplies in Shanghai are restricted and water supply is endangered. The students' appeal for support of the Allies against militarism in the Far East.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT.

JAPAN WILLING TO RETURN KIAOCHAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. June 17.

Reuter learns from a Japanese source that the Japanese Government considers the situation in China not serious. Recent disturbances are the work of uninformed people and are largely the result of differences between north and south China. The Chinese Government is vigorously suppressing the movement.

The Japanese and Chinese Governments are working in complete unison. Views are already being exchanged with regard to the return of Kiaochau. Japan has intimated to China that she will return all territory formerly leased to Germany and taken during the war immediately peace is signed. Meanwhile, Japan is abstaining from assisting either northern or southern Chinese. Consequently, some irritation has arisen among the northerners owing to the cessation of Japanese help. Japan is convinced that the disturbances will cease on signing the peace.

The despatch of Japanese warships is not against the Chinese, but merely a measure of protection of Japan's nationals.

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

PEKING, June 9.—The Minister of Communications, the Director of Customs and the Chinese Minister in Tokyo who are reputed to be extremely pro-Japanese and against whom the present agitation is chiefly directed have resigned. It is believed that the disturbances will consequently subside.

"JAPANESE INTERVENTION INEVITABLE."

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

SHANGHAI, June 10.—Students who are on strike are intimidating all workers. The mill hands, servants, labourers and municipal employees have struck or are threatening to strike. The Municipal Council is acting drastically but Japanese intervention under the Treaty of 1901 appears inevitable.

IMPERIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

SUGGESTED CENTRAL BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., June 17.

Presiding at the final sitting of the Education Conference, Lord Bledisloe said that one of the strongest arguments in favour of Imperial Preference would be the development of all imperial industries upon the best scientific foundations, so that nothing but the best would be produced within the Empire. One of the first essentials to the attainment of that end was to institute an Imperial Bureau of agricultural information and he was authorised to say that the Board of Agriculture was prepared to participate in organising such a bureau in London. Provision was needed for training those who wished to enter farming in the tropical Crown colonies. This conference could do no better work than to persuade the several governments within the Empire to bring into existence a joint imperial fund to meet Imperial needs in respect of agricultural education and research.

A resolution moved by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick was passed unanimously requesting the Imperial Education Committee to submit to the Prime Minister a report of its proceeding with a request that it be brought to the notice of all Prime Ministers in the Empire, either at the Imperial Conference or in such a manner as may be deemed appropriate to ensure early and practical results.

SR ORLANDO LEAVES FOR ROME.

ITALY'S DEMAND FOR PACT OF LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

PARIS.—According to the "Macin", Signor Orlando left Paris for Rome last night to inform a secret session of the Chamber of the progress of the tasks of the Peace Conference and also to arrange precautionar measures on the Carinthia front of which General Diaz is in charge.

Signor Orlando addressed a letter to President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M Clemenceau saying that the Yugo-Slavs having rejected the solution to the Adriatic problem drafted by M. Tardieu, Col House an approved by President Wilson and himself Italy now demands the strict execution the Pact of London.

Signor Orlando will return to Paris fo the signature of the Treaty.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK'S ASSURANCE.

PROMISED ALLIED SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

PARIS.—The correspondence between the Allies and Admiral Koltchak is officially published. Replying to Admiral Koltchak's reply to their note of May 26th, the Allies says that Admiral Koltchak's reply contains satisfactory assurances for freedom, self-government and peace of the Russian people and their neighbours and they are therefore prepared to support his government with munitions, food and other supplies.

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

Admiral Koltchak's troops in the Viatska offensive fought desperately. The offensive is still continuing. North of Glazog the Russians fought their way across the Cheptsa river and are still advancing capturing prisoners and material.

ESTHONIAN FRONT.

700 ENEMY DESERT TO RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

An Esthonian communique says.—On Porhoff front 700 enemy have deserted to the Russians.

PROPOSED TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

St. Johns. Favourable weather conditions prevail. The Vickers' airmen start on the Trans-Atlantic flight this afternoon.

FLIGHT POSTPONED OWING TO DAMAGE TO MACHINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13, 9-25 p.m.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

Vicker's airmen have postponed their flight owing to slight damage to their machine.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

'BY JINGO' WINS MANCHESTER CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

The Manchester Cup was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

By Jingo	1
Aynsley	2
Happy Man	3

Nine ran.

Won by four lengths and three-quarters of a length.

Betting:—7 to 2 against By Jingo, 33 to 1 against Aynsley, and 8 to 1 against Happy Man.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

LORD BUXTON ON THE WISDOM OF ITS STRUCTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., June 17.

CAPE TOWN, June, 9.—Speaking at a dinner in the City Hall the Governor-General Lord Buxton declared that even under the strain of a prolonged war there had not been a shadow of friction between the Union and Imperial Governments. This was valid testimony to the broad commonsense on which the constitutional relations between the various parts of the Empire were based. In South Africa white men, coloured men and natives had taken a real and effective part in the war—a greater share than the people realised. The war had emphasised the fundamental stability of the Union of South Africa and the wisdom of its structure (Loud Cheers..

TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION.

GRAND VIZIER INTERVIEWED.

DELEGATION ANIMATED BY BEST INTENTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 17.

VAUCRESSON.—In the course of an interview Damad Ferid Pasha, Turkish Grand Vizier, stated that the Turkish Peace Delegation was animated by the best intentions and hoped to enlighten the Allies with regard to the situation in Turkey. All members of the delegation belonged to a party who were friends of France.

Referring to the prosecutions by the Committee of Union and Progress, the Grand Vizier said that he was forced to side with them in order to save his head. When his party was returned to power and he was instructed to go to Salonika to open negotiations with the Allies, he was forced to go incognito in order to escape from the Young Turks who endeavoured to stop him.

MR. KALINATH ROY.

AN APPEAL.

It is proposed at the earliest possible date to appeal to the Privy Council on behalf or Mr. Kalinath Roy, the late editor of the "Tribune," who has been sentenced on a charge of sedition to two years' rigorous imprisonment, together with the payment of fine of one thousand rupees by the Special Tribunal under Martial Law held at Lahore.

Such an appeal will not be merely an attempt to vindicate justice on behalf of a private individual, though we feel most keenly the personal aspect. But, beyond the personal question, it is felt that by this means the freedom of the whole Indian Press may be brought to the Bar of British Justice.

No unnecessary expense will be incurred and every care will be taken to be economical, but it is unlikely that the cost of appeal to the Privy Council for such a purpose can be less than ten to fifteen thousand rupees. We would ask that the general public, who have been deeply moved by what has happened in the Punjab should now come forward to materially assist in preferring an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Kalinath Roy's case for the vindication of the constitutional rights of the people of this country and the freedom of the Press. It is felt that the sum which has been mentioned, even if the higher figure is needed, should be well within the compass of Bengal alone to subscribe, if every one who feels the need does his or her part. It is to be hoped that every one will kindly subscribe to the best of his ability Small subscriptions, from those who cannot afford more, are especially invited and every subscription will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged. The wishes of those subscribers who may not like that their names are published will be scrupulously attended to.

The Treasurer and Committee of the Fund will be as follows:—

SIR P. C. ROY,
BABU RAMANANDA CHATTERJI,
BABU ASWINI KUMAR DATTA,
MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

Dr. Pran Krishna Acharya, the Treasurer, will receive subscriptions. They should be sent direct to his address:—

50, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

MR. TILAK IN ENGLAND.

Referring to the large meeting held in mail week in Caxton Hall by the "Britain and India" Association, "Caretaker" writes to the "Nation":—

"All had come to hear Mr. Tilak, the leader of the so-called 'Extremists' of India. Unable to stand owing to an accident, he sat wearing the crimson and gold turban of a Mahratta Brahmin, and in the incisive and ironic style laid before us the present claims of India to self-government within "the British League of Nations." Twelve years ago I stayed with him upon the mountain fortress of Singahr, near Poona, famed in Mahratta history. Six of those years he has spent in prison for what the Irish call "clean" crime, and he is rather aged and shrunken in consequence. But in personality and purpose he remain the same as I found him them, and as I saw him soon after March, when he roused and defied the storm which overwhelmed the Indian National Congress at Surat. There he stood, a white-robed figure, confronting the turmoil of 10,000 turbaned delegates, divided equally by mutual wrath, while Mr. Gokhale, surely the sweetest-natured statesman that ever lived, flung out his arms to defend his old rival from the assaults of Gokhale's own Moderate party. Suddenly a Mahratta shoe flew through the air. It struck a Moderate leader at my side. As at a given signal, the Extremists surged like a huge white wave over the platform, striking with long staves at any head that looked Moderate, and between dusky legs upon the green baize table I saw the Indian National Congress dissolving in chaotic conflict. It was a striking instance of the violent enthusiasm which may divide two parties, differing only as to means, and not greatly differing there."

INDIANS AND ENGLISHMEN.

NEED FOR CLOSER FRIENDSHIP.

LORD SINHA ON "FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. June 17.

At the annual meeting of the National Indian Association yesterday, Lord Carmichael presiding Mr. T. J. Bennett and Lord Sinha emphasised the need for closer friendship and co-operation between Indians and the British. Lord Sinha declared that there were faults on both sides. The Indians suffered from mistrust and suspicion and the English from racial antipathy. Englishmen should realise that it was not impossible for Indians to be their equal socially and in every other respect. The restrictions of caste and seclusion of women in India need not be real barriers to free social intercourse. The Indian people had begun to think in terms of the Empire and if that feeling were to be encouraged the British must believe that India was a genuine equal part of the Empire.

The Indians present at the meeting passed a resolution commending friendly intercourse between the people of England and India and their work in connection with the education of women and girls.

LANCASHIRE COTTON DISPUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON June 11.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. June 17.

The Minister of Labour has invited the cotton employers and operatives to participate in a joint conference regarding the dispute.

A BLIND BOY MATRIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Nagendra Nath Sen or the blind boy of Barisal has passed the Matriculation Examination from Calcutta Blind School.

The Barisal District Board has granted him a scholarship of Rs. 50 per month and a donation of Rs. 200.

BOY SCOUTS' MOVEMENT IN MYSORE.

YUVARAJA ON A SCOUT'S DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 16.

In the course of a speech at the annual meeting of the Mysore Scouts Association His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Chief Scout, said:—

It is very gratifying to find that nearly a thousand boys have already joined as scouts in various parts of the State and that steady progress is being made. The popularity of the movement will be brought home to us when we recall the fact that it was inaugurated in England and the British Empire and has gained universal acceptance in all important countries of the world. I need not tell you that the fundamental idea of the movement is to help boys, irrespective of race creed or caste, to grow into useful and law-abiding citizens who have learnt the valuable lesson of placing the good of their neighbours before self-interest or in other words have learnt to be useful. What the scout training chiefly aims at and how it supplements the training given etc., have been very clearly told by one of the scouts this morning and I am sure we will all agree that those are as potent as they are for the good of the boys. May I in my capacity as Chief Scout exhort all official and non-officials to make this movement a real success.

Continuing, His Highness alluded to the impending departure of Mr. Irwin who, as Director of the Scouts, spared no pains in successfully organising the movement, and presented him an behalf of Scout Masters a gold badge as a mark of appreciation.

In conclusion, His Highness addressing the Scouts said: I wish to congratulate you on being among the first Boy Scout of Mysore and for presenting before us this morning not only a smart and dignified bearing but a great deal of resourcefulness self-reliance, and skill. I hope you will, when you go back to your homes, prevail upon more of your friends to join this movement which, you must have realised by now, is entirely meant for your good. You will do a great deal to popularise the movement if you will always remember that people expect more of your scouts than they do of other boys, that you should govern your conduct in such a way that no word of reproach can truthfully be brought against the great brotherhood to which you have pledged your loyalty, and that you should seek always to make the word 'scout' respected by people whose opinion has value and wear your uniform worthily. In short, always remember your motto: "Be prepared and be ready to serve your fellow-men, your country, and King and God."

GERMANY AND PEACE TERMS.

SENSATION AT SOCIALIST CONGRESS

BERNSTEIN UPHOLDS PEACE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., June 17.

BERLIN, June 12.—The Social Democratic Congress at Weimar to-day passed a resolution of indignation at the Entente's demands declaring that they will prevent the Germany's development and make political existence impossible and welcoming the Berne Conference resolutions. In the course of a lengthy speech, Bernstein declared that the peace terms were the result of a barbrous war, for which Germany was largely responsible. He admitted that they were not informed in August, 1914, and regretted that they adhered to a wrong policy when better informed. Amidst commotion, Bernstein declared that the terms of the peace terms were a necessity.

PEACE TREATY RECAST

INCORPORATION OF EXPLANATIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., June 17.

PARIS.—The Peace Treaty will be entirely re-written and reprinted to incorporate textually the explanations and clarifications contained in the reply to the German counter-proposals. Thus while unchanged in principles, it will be virtually a new document which will be presented to the Germans. It is understood that the new treaty will be published on the day of delivery or day after. The Council of Four decided that the simple attachment of the reply to the original document was impracticable as it was felt that important clauses were obscure and imperfect. Hence the decision to re-write it.

POLAND AND GERMANY.

ERZBERGER'S PROTEST TO GENERAL DUPONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 17.

BERLIN.—Erzberger has written to General Dupont, the Chief of the French military mission in Berlin quoting a Polish Army Order, stating that Poland is at war with Germany and two divisions of General Haller's army are being taken to Posen to be distributed along the whole front. Erzberger protests that this is contrary to the armistice and Marshal Foch's promises and threatens to suspend the transport of General Haller's army unless redress is immediately granted.

"I HAVE NOTHING TO WRITE ABOUT."

(Continued from page 6.)

printing. And the rest will follow. The waggon is on its way. The Star beckons. and its summoning is heard.

But there is just one thing I would like to guard young waggon-movers against. Sometimes you may have to write simply because something has to be written. This sort of thing happens now and then, even in respectable newspaper offices. Let this soul-quenching drudgery be as rare as you can make it. And you make it rare by increasing your enthusiasm, feeding the fire of your fervour regularly, steadily, persistently, so that you have a brightly burning flame from which you can at any moment draw your literary sparks. You ought to be so full of enthusiasm—one-pointed, two-pointed, three-pointed, pointed in as many directions as you may be able to embrace with enthusiasm—that you feel there is always something to write about, that to say "I have nothing to write about" becomes a Peter-like denial of your ideals. The world is hard to convince. You may go on saying or writing the same thing in the same way day after day, and it will not heed. It may, in fact, be lulled to deeper sleep. You may change your form of expression. The world still passes by unheeding. Again you may change. Again the world moves on its unheeding way. But you hammer and hammer and hammer. Always on the same spot. Always on the same ideal. And at last the world pauses, or, at least your world pauses. It stops. It watches. It rejects. It scorns. It laughs. It wonders. It doubts. It hopes It believes. It accepts. It thinks to throw you away and to accept your ideal. But you are bound up in your ideal. You withdraw into a secret recess the world cannot discover you, and soon forgets all about you. But yours is the triumph, for, through drudgery, your waggon has reached its Star.

Perhaps you will agree now that no earnest man or woman can say, with the world as it is: "I have nothing to write about." There is everything to write about, only one must not mind even glaring imperfection at the outset. If you keep your eyes on the goal, the glare of the present imperfection will not blind them. If you are willing to be content with failure, you may be assured of success. Only those who refuse to fail are certain never to succeed.—"New India."

RIOTS IN MALTA.

AGITATION FOR AUTONOMY

FOUR KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 17.

Reuter learns that the latest news from Malta indicates that the situation is improving. Marines have been landed to deal with the looters. The trouble is chiefly due to the dearness of food and unemployment. Some students are participating having some grievance with regard to University degrees. It is believed that four were killed and eight injured in the riots.

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 17.

Telegrams from Malta report some disturbances apparently owing to unemployment, agitation for autonomy and a report that the University was to be abolished. The military has been called out. There have been some fatalities, but it is believed that order has now been restored.

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. June 17.

The latest news from Malta is reassuring and it is believed that the trouble is now over.

"DRAFT TREATY MUST BE ACCEPTED."

(Continued from page 7.)

man naval proposals cannot be entertained. The naval articles were carefully framed and must be accepted unconditionally; no negotiations are necessary on this question."

Reparation proposal misunderstood.

The Allies state that the German delegates misunderstood and misinterpreted the reparation proposals. The Allies welcome the German proposal to create a Commission to cooperate with the Allied Commission, and Germany has been invited to present evidence and to submit the special reparation proposals within four months of the signature of peace. The proposals will be particularly acceptable specifying the German offer of the lump sum in the settlement of the whole or part of the liability or offer to repair the part or the whole of any damaged district, or the offer of the use of labour for that purpose.

Commercial facilities to Germany.

Inspection facilities will be granted in this connection. The offers must be precise and unambiguous but categories and reparation clauses are indispensable. The Allies, without in any way committing themselves now, will, within two months, reply to any proposals. The Allies criticize Germany's vague mention of five billion sterling in connection with the reparation, and point out that no interest and no substantial payment is offered until 1927, after which undefined instalments continue for half a century. The present value of such a prospect is small. The Allies, however, recognising the mutual desirability of the resumption of German industry are prepared to afford to Germany the commercial facilities for that purpose on the conditions which cannot be laid down in advance and subject to the special economic situation created for the Allies by German aggression.

Draft Treaty must be accepted.

Meanwhile the draft Treaty must be accepted as definitive and signed. The Allies cannot longer delay to assure their security, and Germany cannot afford to deny to the population the offer of peace. The Reparation Commission must begin work. The only question open is how best to execute the Treaty provisions. The Allies maintain their right to obtain payment, reparation, etcetera, in priority of the settlement of all other German debts, but will approve exceptions.

Germany must bear the cost of military occupation of the Rhineland which is an essential guarantee. Germany cannot be credited with the value of captured war material, but an important concession will be the recognition, as a prior charge upon the German assets, of the payment for food supplies, and raw material. Germany's pre-war debt will be divided, in due proportion, between Germany and the ceded territories, but France cannot be required to assume part of the public debt for Alsace-Lorraine.

Poland is also exempted, and the German colonies which have not paid their way cannot possibly assume a part of the German debt, nor can a mandatory state be required to do so.

A few changes accepted.

Germany will be compelled to alienate a greater part of her foreign securities and will no longer continue to be intimately involved in the Allies' or Russia's financial and economic life. Owing to Germany's illegal acts, many Allies are in a state of economic inferiority, therefore certain non-reciprocal conditions in the matter of commercial exchanges have been imposed for a minimum of five years. The reciprocity, however, is applied whenever possible. The Allies accept a few changes regarding ports, waterways and railways, for example, free transit through Poland, between East Prussia and the rest of Germany.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, accompanied by Messrs. R. J. Kent and W. F. Hudson, inspected Bhamburda, Yeravda, Farbati Road, City, Lakdipul and Ganeshkhind on Monday morning.

His Excellency visited the Photozinco Office the same afternoon.

Sir Edward Maclagan leaves Lahore on Thursday evening next, by a special train for Simla, where he will arrive at mid-day on Friday.

INDIAN REFORMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

cil, and his assent has been notified by the governor-general.

Vacation of seats in Governor's Legislative Council.

11. An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of a local legislative council and if any non-official member of local legislative council, whether elected or nominated, accepts any office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat on the council shall become vacant, provided that for the purposes of this provision a minister shall not be deemed to be an official and a person shall not be deemed to accept office on appointment as a minister.

Constitution of new Provinces, etc. (See Rep. 199, 246.)

12. (1) The Governor-General in Council, may, by notification with the sanction of His Majesty previously signified by the Secretary of State in Council, constitute new governor's province, or place part of governor's province under the administration of a deputy-governor, and may in any such case apply, with such modifications as appear necessary or desirable all or any of the provisions of the principal Act relating to governors' provinces, or provinces under a lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, to any such new province or part of a province.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may declare any territory within any governor's province to be a backward tract, and the Governor-General in Council may, by notification, with such sanction as aforesaid, direct that the principal Act and this Act shall apply to that territory subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be prescribed in the notification.

13. (1) The validity of any order made or action taken after the commencement of this Act by the Governor-General in Council or by a local Government which would have been within the powers of the Governor-General in Council, or of such local Government, if this Act had not been passed, shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that by reason of any provision of this Act or of any rule made by virtue of any such provision such order or action has ceased to be within the powers of the Governor-General in Council or of the Government concerned.

(2) The validity of any law passed by the Indian legislature or any local legislature shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that the law affects a provincial subject or a central subject, as the case may be.

(3) The validity of any order made or action taken by a Governor in Council, or by a governor acting with a minister, shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that such order or action relates or does not relate to a transferred subject, or relates to a transferred subject of which the minister is not in charge.

PART II.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Indian Legislature, (Rep. 273, 274, Act of 1915, s. (3) Council of State. (Rep. 277.)

14. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Indian legislature shall consist of the governor-general and two chambers, namely, the council of state and the legislative assembly.

15. (1) The council of state shall consist of the governor-general's executive council, and members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under the principal Act.

(2) The council of state shall consist of fifty-six members (exclusive of the governor-general), the number of non-elected members shall be thirty-two, of whom at least four shall be non-offical members, the number of elected members shall be twenty-four.

(3) The governor-general, when present, shall preside in the council of state and shall have power to appoint, from among the members of the council of state, a vice-president and other persons to preside in such circumstances as he may direct.

Legislative Assembly (Rep. 47) Act of 1915 s. 63.

16. (1) The legislative assembly shall consist of the members of the governor-general's executive council and of members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under the principal Act:

(2) The legislative assembly shall consist of one hundred and twenty members, the number of non-elected members shall be forty, of whom twenty-six shall be official members, the number of elected members shall be eighty.

Provided that rules made under the principal Act may provide for increasing by not more than five per cent. the agregate number of members of the legislative assembly as fixed by this section, and may vary the proportion which the classes of members bear one to another; so, however, that at least two-thirds of the members of the legislative assembly shall be elected members, and at least one-third of the other members shall be non-official members.

(3) The governor-general shall have the right of addressing the legislative assembly and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

Duration and Sessions of Legislative Assembly and Councils of State (Rep. 278, 283.)

17. (1) Every council of state shall continue for five years, and every legislative assembly for three years, from its first meeting:

Provided that—

(a) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the governor-general;

(b) any such period may be extended by the governor-general if in special circumstances he so thinks fit; and

(c) after the dissolution of either chamber the governor shall appoint a day not more than six months later for the next session of that chamber.

(2) The governor-general may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Indian legislature as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time by notification or otherwise prorogue the Indian legislature.

(3) Any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature may be adjourned by the person presiding

(4) All questions in either chamber shall be determined by a majority of votes of members present other than the presiding member, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(5) The powers of either chamber of the Indian legislature may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the chamber.

Vacation of seats in Indian Legislature. (Rep. 277.)

18. (1) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature and if any non-official member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat in that chamber shall become vacant.

(2) If an elected member of either chamber of the Indian legislature becomes a member of the other chamber, his seat in such first-mentioned chamber shall thereupon become vacant.

Rules as to Constitution, etc., of Legislative Assembly and Council of State. (Act of 1915, s. 66 See Rep. 278.)

19. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to—

(a) the term of office of nominated members of the council of state and the legislative assembly, and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence of members from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted or otherwise; and

(b) the conditions under which and the manner in which persons resident in India may be nominated or elected as members of the council of state or the legislative assembly; and

(c) the qualifications for being nominated or elected as members of the council of state or the legislative assembly; and

(d) the final decision as to doubts or disputes as to the validity of an election.

(2) Subject to any such rules, any person who is a ruler or subject of any state in India may be nominated as a member of the council state or the legislative assembly

RULES AS TO BUSINESS CARRIED ON BY INDIAN LEGISLATURE. (REP. 279, 280, 284, 286.)

20. (1) Subsections (1) and (3) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act (which relate to the classes of business which may be transacted by the Indian legislative council) shall cease to have effect.

(2) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act for regulating the course of business and preservation of order in the chambers of the Indian legislature and as to the persons to preside at the meetings of the legislative assembly; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on, and the discussion of, any subject specified in the rules.

(3) If any difference of opinion arises between the chambers of the Indian legislature, in relation to legislation, the governor-general may refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers, or may return the matter for reconsideration by either chamber.

(4) Where the Governor-General in Council certifies that it is essential for the safety, tranquillity, or interests of British India or any part thereof or for the purpose of meeting a case of emergency which has arisen that any law shall be passed, the council of state, shall have power to pass laws without the assent of the legislative assembly, which laws shall have effect as laws passed by both chambers.

(5) Rules made for the purpose of this section may contain such general and supplemental provisions as appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to this section.

(6) Standing orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in either chamber of the Indian legislature in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under the principal Act. The first standing orders shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, but may with the consent of the governor-general be altered by the chamber to which they relate.

(7) There shall be freedom of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber.

Composition of Governor-General's Executive Council (Rep. 271 Act of 1915, s. AP.)

21. (1) The provision in section thirty-six of the principal Act, that three at least of the members of the governor-general's executive council must have been for at least ten years in the service, or the Crown in India, shall have effect as though "two" were substituted for "three," and any other provision in that section directing that such members must possess any special qualifications, and any provision in that section imposing any limit on the number of members of the governor-general's executive council shall cease to have effect.

(2) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the governor-general's executive council, in any case where such provision is not made by section thirty-six of the principal Act as amended by this section.

(3) Subsection (2) of section thirty-seven of the principal Act (which provides that when and so long as the governor-general's executive council assembles in a province having a governor the governor shall be an extraordinary member of the council), shall cease to have effect.

PART III

SECRETARY OF STATE

Payment of salaries, etc., out of moneys provided by Parliament. (Rep. 294. Act of 1915 s. 2.)

22. The salary of the Secretary of State the salaries of his under-secretaries, and any other expenses of his department may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, instead of being paid out of the revenues of India, be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and the salary of the Secretary of State shall be so paid.

Control of Secretary of State and Governor-General. (See Rep. 291, 292.)

23. The Secretary of State in Council may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, by rule regulate and restrict the exercise of the powers of superintendence, direction, and control vested in the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State in Council, and the Governor-General in Council by the principal Act or otherwise in such manner as may appear necessary or expedient in order to give effect to the purposes of this Act.

Any such rules shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made and if an address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annual the rules or any of them and those rules shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

PART IV

THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.

The Public Services (See Rep. 323, 325, etc.)

24. (1) Subject to the provisions of the principal Act and of rules made thereunder, every person in the Civil Service of the Crown in India holds office during His Majesty's pleasure, and may be employed in any manner required by the proper authority within the scope of his duty, but no person in that service may be dismissed by any authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.

(2) The Secretary of State in Council may make rules for regulating the classification of the public services in India, the methods of their recruitment, their conditions of service, pay and allowances, and discipline and conduct. Such rules may to such extent and in respect of such matters as may be prescribed delegate the power of making rules to the Governor-General in Council, or to local governments, or authorise the Indian legislature or local legislatures to make laws regulating the public services.

(3) The right to pensions and the scale and conditions of pensions of all persons in the Civil Service of the Crown in India appointed by the Secretary of State in Council shall be regulated in accordance with the rules set out in the Second Schedule to this Act. The rules set out in that Schedule may be varied or added to by the Secretary of State in Council and shall have effect as so varied or added to but any such variation or addition shall not adversely affect the pension of any member of the service appointed before the date thereof. Nothing in this section or in any rule thereunder shall affect the provisions in relation to pensions contained in the East India Annuity Funds Act, 1874.

(4) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that all rules or other provisions in operation at the time of the passing of this Act, whether made by the Secretary of State in Council under the principal Act or by any other authority, relating to the Civil Service of the Crown in India, were duly made in accordance with the powers in that behalf, and are hereby confirmed: but any such rules or provisions may be revoked, varied or added to by rules or laws made under this section and any rules or provisions confirmed by this subsection which affect pensions shall have effect subject to the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act.

25. (1) Notwithstanding anything in section ninety-seven of the principal Act the Secretary of State may make appointments to the Indian Civil Service of persons habitually resident in India in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India. Any rules made under this section shall not have force until they have been laid for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament.

(2) The Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act 1915 (which confers power during the war and for a period of two years thereafter to make appointments to the Indian Civil Service without examination) shall have effect as though "three years" were substituted for "two years."

Public service commission.

26. (1) There shall be established in India a public service commission, consisting of not more than five members, of whom one shall be chairman, appointed by the Secretary of State in Council. Each member shall hold office for five years, and may be re-appointed. No member shall be removed before the expiry of his term of office, except by order of the Secretary of State in Council. The qualifications for appointment, and the pay and pension (if any) attaching to their office, shall be prescribed by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) The public service commission shall discharge, in regard to recruitment and control of the public services in India, such functions as may be assigned thereto by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council.

Financial control.

27. (1) An auditor-general in India shall be appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, and shall hold office during his Majesty's pleasure. The Secretary of State shall, by rules make provision for his pay, duties and conditions of employment by rules.

(2) Subject to any rules made by the Secretary of State in Council no office may be added to or withdrawn from the public service, and the emoluments of no post may be varied except after consultation with such finance authority as may be designated in the rules, being an authority of the province or of the Government of India, according as the post is or is not under the control of a local Government.

PART V.

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

Statutory commission (Rep. 264, 288).

28. (1) At the expiration of ten years after the passing of this Act the Secretary of State shall submit for the approval of both Houses of Parliament the names of persons to act as a commission for the purpose of this section.

(2) The persons whose names are so submitted, subject to the approval of, and to any alterations made by Parliament, shall be a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India and the provinces thereof, and matters connected therewith, and the commission shall report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to extend or modify the degree of responsible government then existing in any province.

(3) The commission shall also inquire into and report on any other matter affecting British India and the provinces, which may be referred to the commission by the Secretary of State.

PART VI.

GENERAL.

Modification of s. 124 of principal Act.

29. Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act, if any member of the Governor-General's executive council or any member of any local Government, was at the time of his appointment concerned or engaged in any trade or business, he may, during the term of his office, with sanction in writing of the Governor-General, or, in the case of ministers, of the governor of the province, and in any case subject to such general conditions and restrictions as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe, retain his concern or interest in that trade or business, but shall not, during that term, take part in the direction or management of that trade or business.

Power to make rules.

30. Where any matter is required to be prescribed or regulated by rules under the principal Act, different rules may be made for different provinces, and where no special provision is made as to the authority by whom the rules are to be made, the rules shall be made by the Governor-General-in-Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and shall not be subject to repeal or alteration by the Indian legislature or by any local legislature. Any rules to which this section applies shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made and if an address is presented to his Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled his Majesty in Council may annul the rules or any of them and those rules shall henceforth be void but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Amendments of principal Act to carry Act into effect, etc.

31. The amendments set out in the Third Schedule to this Act, being amendments to carry out the provisions of this Act, and further amendments consequential on or arising out of those provisions, shall be made in the principal Act, and any question of interpretation shall be settled by reference to the principal Act as so amended.

Definition of official.

32. In this Act the expressions "official" and "non-official," where used in relation to any person, mean respectively a person who is or is not in the civil or military service of the Crown in India: Provided that rules under the principal Act may provide for the holders of such offices as may be specified in the rules not being treated for the purposes of the principal Act or this Act, or any of them, as officials.

Short title, commencement, and interpretation.

33. (1) This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act, 1919, and the principal Act, as amended by any Act for the time being in force, may be cited as the Government of India Act.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General-in-Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act, and for different parts of India.

On the dates appointed for the coming into operation of the provisions of this Act as respects an executive or legislative council all the members of the council then in office shall go out of office, but may, if otherwise qualified, be re-appointed, renominated or re-elected, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(3) Any reference in any enactment in force in India (whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India) or in any rules regulations or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any enactment repealed by the principal Act, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the principal Act as amended by this Act, or to the corresponding provision thereof.

(4) Any reference in any enactment in force in India (whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India), or in any rules, regulations, or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any Indian legislative authority, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the corresponding authority constituted by the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(5) If any difficulty arise as to the first establishment of the Indian legislature or any legislative council after the commencement of this Act or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General-in-Council as occasion may require may by order do any matter or thing which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing any such difficulty.

"AMERICA CAN GO TO—"

LUDENDORFF'S INSOLENT MESSAGE.

General Ludendorff's comment on the peace terms is brief but forcible. "If these are the peace terms," he said, in a message to the "Daily Chronicle's" Berlin Correspondent, "then America can go to hell." In mail week the correspondent wrote from Berlin as follows:—

The peace terms presented to the German delegates at Versailles have struck the population of Berlin almost with the effect of a physical blow. Hard terms were expected, say Berliners, but not these terms, not this hardness. People are almost stunned by the announcement, and business is practically at a standstill. And the terrible effect is produced by complete absence of any optimism, no one uttering any note of hope, no one seeing any ray of brightness.

From Versailles, too, comes news of the German delegates which cannot but add to the gloom of Berliners, Press correspondents there reporting that extreme pessimism prevails amongst the members of the peace mission. The popular mind has seized most upon the terms relating to the destination of Upper Silesia and the surrender of the Kaiser. The importance of Upper Silesia for Germany has been so strongly insisted on lately by all sections of the German Press that its compulsory cession to Poland strikes people here all the more forcibly, while the surrender of the Kaiser stirs up anew all those sentiments which were bred into the very bones of Germans.

LUDENDORFF'S OUTBURST.

But there is one man who can still talk recklessly of the Allies' terms, and that is General Ludendorff. He declined to give me an interview to-day, but sent back a message:—

"If these are the peace terms then America (and presumably England) can go to hell."

A meeting of the Cabinet has been called for this afternoon, and it is expected that a Government satement will be published to-morrow. If public opinion, and the opinion of the Press, is an index of what the Government answer will be then that answer will be "No." For all sections of the Press agree in saying no to what all regard as being a peace of annihilation.

Under the heading "Peace of Annihilation" "Vorwaerts" writes:—

"This Treaty is the expression of a desire for the ruthless annihilation of Germany. The Entente, and above all, America, has now officially thrown off the mask.

"We do not know at this moment whether this unexampled subjection of a people will be subscribed to by our Government or not. The difficulties of our food situation enjoin certain duties on us, but if this peace is accepted from our side it will be so only because we are forced to accept. It can only be a deceptive peace, with destruction latent in it, an effort to exterminate a people by means not of shining armour but of economic slavery."

After some further remarks about the Peace Treaty being only a paper document and a blow to the idea of public right, the paper concludes by placing all its hopes for the future on the international proletariat.

Herr Theodor Wolff, in the "Berliner Tageblatt," writes under the heading "No," and says that the terms, which are unacceptable, far exceed the worst fears. He stigmatises the proposed peace as a peace of enslavement, and asserts that the only possible answer is a resolute "No."

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" refers to the terms as a "thumb screw."

The high Conservative organ, "Taegliche Rundschau," has not invented any title for the Treatly, but, like Herr Wolff, says that the terms far exceed the worst fears. "All," it says, "who hoped for a peace based on justice and on the principles of the League of Nations have been disappointed. It is not merely a hunger peace, it is a peace of slavery, which is no real peace, but simply continues the war with other means, and in the most horrible manner seeks to prevent the restoration of the people."

THE TIDE.

"Daily News":—

The neglect of the Government to produce a policy of pacification in regard either to India or Ireland is not the least disquieting fact of he present disturbed situation Week follows week and month follows month and still no action is taken. Meanwhile events are moving forward in both cases to a situation which cannot be evaded. The proceedings in Dublin on Friday show the grave possibilities of a position which may at any moment burst into flame and the recent experiences of "Humiliation Day" in India are a sufficient warning of the perils of the present policy of drift. If the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms are seriously intended every consideration of prudence requires that they should be pressed forward without delay before all confidence in the good faith of Government is gone. Recently there was issued the reports of Lord Southborought's Committee on the proposed reforms. With the general scheme the public are familiar. The recommendations of the Committees deal (1) with the division of functions between the central and provincial governments and (2) with the franchise and allied questions. There are various departures in detail from the original proposals, and the schemes as a whole consitute a new fabric of governmet worthy of the claims of the Dependency and full of promise for the future. But they must be put into effect without delay if the tide is not to be lost.

A Libel upon Indian Politicians.

(FROM "THE LEADER")

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, formerly Commander-in-Chief in India, has apparently discarded his military robes and put on the garb of a political agitator in the matter of Indian reforms. Whether he has done so at the bidding of the Indo-British Association or of his own accord it is difficult to say, but his letter in the "Sunday Express" shows in its ignorance, misrepresentation and vituperation a family resemblance to the disgusting literature which that Association has been distributing. The root of the trouble in India, according to this soldier turned politician, is 'that the Government of India have listened since 1905 to paltry and unrepresentative cliques;' 'The folk who comprise these "dubious" organizations 'call themselves the leaders of Hindu and 'Muslim thought in India and the Government have believed them,' although 'they have no vestige of right to the claims 'they advance.' There are besides these 'the intriguing Brahmans' who are backed by 'rich Marwari money-lenders, bankers and lawyers.' The Marwari for the first time figures as a lawyer. Rich Marwaris backing 'intriguing Brahmans' is undoubtedly original and is evidence of the profound knowledge of the ex. Commander-in-Chief. He had heard or read that there were two classes of Indian politicians, but he had never taken the trouble to acquaint himself about the differences in their politics. But in discoursing upon Indian affairs he must show some knowledge of these, otherwise he might be set down for an ignoramus. Not knowing facts he called in the aid of his imagination, feeling almost certain that whatever he might invent would go down as fact with the British public which is so profoundly ignorant of things Indian. The so-called moderates pursue a well-advertised and perfectly spurious "patriotic" part in public life. The extremists are those who work underground.' On the authority of Sir O'Moore Creagh, the Indian home rulers who have got a supreme faith in raging and tearing agitation must be removed from the category of extremists. There are more surprises. 'Both have an absolutely free hand, and they have been plastered with honours, titles and appointments by way of conciliation—bribes to keep quiet.' More facts. During the war these agitators alone have obstructed the Government. They alone have intrigued with Germans and disaffected alien elements beyond the passes.' Could there be a grosser libel upon Indian politicians of all classes? There is no limit to the foul misrepresentation and distortion of facts in which this officer occupying such an eminent position has indulged. As if the attack on Indian politicians were not sufficient, the British public is seriously told that "the Government of India have nourished and supported this minority seditious element." The Government in India conducted by British officers is also traduced. It does not appear as if the ex-Commander-in-Chief is quite clear as to whom to blame for the Rowlatt Bill agitation, the Government or the people. For he writes:—

'The present unrest about the Rowlatt Bill is typical of Indian maladministration. There would be no need for the Bill had certain old Bills of 1818, and earlier now brought into action been utilized. These having until now been declared obsolete or forgotten, new measures were considered unavoidable, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the Indian Government has a mania for new legislation, ignoring the amazing array of equally suitable Acts that it possesses in its legal armoury.'

Here is most unexpected support to the Indian view that the Rowlatt Act was unnecessary. The whole object of the fantastic and provoking letter is to frighten the British public against any substantial reforms being conceded to India as proposed by the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme. For they are told that no one wants reforms in India but a handful of seditious and disloyal men who did everything in their power to obstruct the successful prosecution of the war. The Montagu-Chelmsford report has 'disquieted' India and the reforms proposed by it are not wanted by the loyal element. It is on such mendacious stuff that the British public has been fed by the proteges of the Indo-British Association, among whom we count Sir O'Moore Creagh.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

The public have not heard further about the rumoured resignation of Sir Sankaran Nair. Will it come about The resignation just at this moment when the Reforms Bill has been introduced in Parliament is likely to spell more evil than good to his country. Who knows of what stuff will his sucessor be? If Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu succeeds, a political leader of strong commonsense as he is, he will do well, But there have been quite a crop of names, some few undeniably good, some undeniably bad and the rest indifferent. The latest guess in this connection is Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed. He is said to be in the running for the Education Membership. That he is an experienced non-official Indian educationist of very high repute even his worst enemies will not deny. But is he the "experienced non-official indian educationist" who favours the view that secondary and higher education should not be transferred to popular control and whose testimony the Government of India quoted with approval in their Despatch? The "Searchlight" says that this educationist is none other than Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad. We do not know the source of our contemporary's information, but if this be correct, the selection of Dr. Ahmad will not certainly be the best selection possible and that is putting it as hope that the resignation will not come about. We hope for it in the interests of the Reforms and in the best interests of the country. Sir Sankaran Nair in office can at this stage do more good to his country than when he is out of office—"The Hindu Patmildly as possible. We yet are hoping against riot."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND REFORMS.

FROM THE "LEADER."

The aim which the Joint Report kept in view in formulating its proposals was to devise some dualism in the executive and to provide for such a balance of power between the two portions of government as would permit the one portion to grow without at the same time disabling the other from discharging its very necessary functions of preserving continuity and safeguarding essentials. That the proposals in the Scheme fulfil these difficult conditions every one who has studied them carefully can bear witness to. But the proposals of the Government of India in their Despatch of March 5 if accepted, would upset this balance, and place the popular at the mercy or the bureaucratic portion. This must have been evident from what we have already pointed out in criticizing the Despatch. But their proposals about financial arrangements and the control of the legislature over the budget make the position of the minister and legislature still more unsatisfactory. The original scheme gave the legislature power over the provincial budget subject to the governor's power of certification with regard to proposals for reserved subjects. But the Government of India would have, instead of one joint budget and one joint purse for the whole government, separate purse for ministers and executive council members. There will be two separate pools instead of one pool. The budget for the transferred subjects will be settled by the minister and the governor, and that for the reserved b the governor and the members of the executive council. Taxation for the administration of transferred subjects will be left in the hands of the minister an that for reserved subjects will be left in those of the executive council members. Under the arrangement proposed by the Government of India to each half of the Government will be allocated the receipts from the reserved and transferred subjects respectively. Now the chief earning departments come under the reserved head, while the departments, like education, sanitation medical, agriculture, public works, etc., which will require an ever-expanding expenditure, will come under transferred. No doubt excise will be under the transferred head, but then under a popular government it cannot be counted upon as an expanding source of revenue. In fact, the tendency will be to curtail the receipts from this head. The ministers will thus find that the receipts from their department will not be sufficient to meet the growing needs of the various beneficial services under their charge. Under the scheme of contributions every province will be left with a surplus. It is proposed that this surplus should be divided between the two portions of government, and the Government of India are willing to place the lion's share of surplus at the disposal of ministers. If after estimating the normal expenditure of the reserved and transferred subjects and adding to these figures the share of the surplus to be allotted to each portion, it is found that there is a deficit either in the reserved or transferred department, it is to be made good by an assignment, which may take the form of a lump subsidy or of a definite fraction of some growing head of revenue, from one department to another. On the face of it such an arrangement looks fair. But when it is remembered that the chief earning heads like land revenue, irrigation and canals, judicial stamps, and forests will be in the reserved department, it will be evident that it will be the transferred department, with its growing expenditure, which will always have to apply for subsidy to the reserved portion of the Government. The latter under the proposed arrangement will have a superfluity of funds and will have therefore a great temptation to indulge in extravagance which may take the form of increasing still further the emoluments and the strength of the higher services. There will be no popular check on its spending proclivities, for, according to the proposals of the Government of India, the legislature will have absolutely no control over the budget of the reserved department. The resolutions of the legislative council on the budget relating to the bureaucratic portion of government will have the effect merely of recommendations. So the result is likely to be that the reserved portion will soon increase its expenditure to the limit of its revenue, which it will regard as being at its full and free disposal, and the transferred subjects will be starved. The ministers will find themselves begging for subsidies, and it will depend entirely upon the sweet will of the bureaucratic portion whether the ministers got the needed subsidy or not. There is no doubt, the alternative of taxation open to the ministers, but taxation ought not to be forced in one department by extravagance in another. It should be levied only if after the most economical use of the total provincial revenues, there is still need of money. But the arrangement proposed by the Government of India will not conduce to economy in the reserved department. "I feel faitly sure", observed Sir Sankaran Nair in his minute of dissent to the fourth dispatch of the Government of India, "that the revenue obtained and obtainable by the executive council will set the standard of their expenditure. The services are under them and we know from experience that there is no limit to their demands, and to the general sympathy with which requests for new appointments to be filled by English officials, for allowances for them, and for increase in their pay or pensions, is viewed by the executive council." These words written by a member of the Government of India, who has an inside knowledge of things, and who is fully aware of the tendency to which he refers, should carry the greatest weight. The effect of the acceptance of the Government of India's financial proposals will be that the ministers will not only be dependent upon the executive council for funds, but they will also be under its control. For he who pays the piper commands the tune. The whole success of the popular portion of government will depend upon the sufficiency of funds, but under the proposed arrangement it will have to act the part of a humble suppliant. The ministers will thus find themselves practically helpless in every way. They can be over-ruled by the governor, can be dismissed by him, can be ordered to act against the wishes of the legislature, will have practically no control over the services and will have in all probability to be dependent upon the executive council for funds to run their department. This is the "generous" measure of reforms which the Government of India propose. The advantages of the separate purse are thus described in the Despatch:—

"It allows each half of the government to forecast its expenditure with a sure knowledge of the revenue which will be available to cover it. It informs them what part of the provincial balance they may draw upon. It is compatible, as will be shown below, with their enjoying the proceeds of their own taxation, obtaining their own loans and accepting full liability for repayment of the money they borrow."

Assuming there are administrative conveniences in the proposed arrangement, they ought not to be allowed to weigh, as pointed out by Sir Sankaran Nair, against the fact that thereby the popular influence over the reserved finances will be got rid of. Besides as we have pointed out, the arrangement will not promote economy and will make the ministers dependent on the executive council for funds. The financial proposals in the Joint Report, with their safeguards, are quite workable and are calculated to secure financial justice to both parts of government. We are, therefore, strongly opposed to the separate purse system. It is pushing dyarchy too far. It Reform Scheme.

BABU KALINATH ROY.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The news that his Honour Sir Edward Maclagan, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has refused to exercise the prerogative of mercy in the case of Mr. Kali Nath Roy, Editor of the Lahore "Tribune," will cause profound regret throughout India. Sir Edward has lost a splendid opportunity of showing the people of the Punjab that his advent has heralded the dawn of a better day in that unfortunate Province. A publicist and an editor has been convicted and sentenced to severe punishment on untenable and flimsy charges, and we must record our profound conviction that justice remains yet to be vindicated in this case. His Excellency the Viceroy can yet right the wrong that has been done by the Martial Law Commission and we appeal to Lord Chelmsford to exercise clemency and order the immediate release of Mr. Roy who has no right of appeal to a higher tribunal, who refused the benefit of counsel of his choice and who according to well-accepted principles governing martial law, should not have been brought up before a tribunal exercising summary powers. The articles for which Mr. Roy has been convicted, do not in the opinion of such a sober, impartial and discriminating critic as Mr. M. K. Gandhi, constitute sedition at all. Mr. Gandhi has taken some pains to read up the records of the case, and though he has so far kept silent as to the affairs of the Punjab, the surprising character of the judgment and the severity of the sentence have drawn him out of the self-imposed reticence. We publish his views and we hope that the attention of the Viceroy will be drawn to the facts of this hard case. That an immediate decision favourable to the accused, is very important is explained by Mr. Andrews who states the regrettable circumstance that the work of grinding corn which Mr. Roy has been asked to perform has already affected his health, so much as to necessitate his removal to the jail hospital. We must express our astonishment that while no legal notice was taken of rabid and despicable writing in some Anglo-Indian journals during the days which followed Lord Chelmsford's action in regard to the internment of Mrs. Besant and Sir M. O'Dwyer's speech, Mr. Roy should be punished for writings which were dignified and reserved in tone and which were provoked among other causes by some highly objectionable speeches of the ex-Lieutenant Governor. There should be no hesitation in restoring Mr. Roy to liberty, for by such action alone will justice be done to him. In connection with Mr. Kali Nath Roy's case, we understand that, at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi memorials are being prepared and sent to his Excellency the Viceroy by all journalists and pressmen and by lawyers and the public praying for the exercise of mercy in his case and to have him directly released in view of the fact that the Martial Law Commission bars him of any right of appeal and that the decision arrived at by the Commission is not correct and that in the peculiar circumstances the punishments inflicted upon him should be remitted and he be set free. We trust that similar representations would be forwarded to his Excellency the Viceroy from this presidency also.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. HORNIMAN

The "Sanj Vartman" writes:—

When Mr. Montagu stood on the floor of the House of Commons and spoke in justification of Mr. Horniman's deportation, he brought forward two charges against the ex-Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," which, in his opinion, constituted the head and front of the misfortune that had overtaken him. According to the Secretary of State, the Editor laid the accusation against the British troops of using soft-nosed bullets at Delhi, and that he had freely distributed copies of his paper containing the charge, amongst British troops, in order to excite a feeling of insubordination amongst them at a time of a great internal crisis. Now, these were, indeed, grave charges and if true, would have forfeited for Mr. Horniman much of the sympathy felt for him throughout the length and breadth of the country. On the face of these alarming indictments, during the compulsory absence of Mr. Horniman, it was incumbent upon the Directors of the paper, to take instant measures, either to refute these charges, or to plead justification for the accusation under complaint. We are glad to find, that considering the gravity of the whole situation, the Directors have taken immediate steps to refute the above charges in a most emphatic manner. We have gone over this refutation carefully and are convinced that the charges are groundless. If Mr. Horniman was guilty of any kind of misdemeanour, he might only be convicted of having committed an honest mistake. Every publicist, as everyone knows, often commits such a mistake. Public speakers and writers are not omniscient and after all their tongues and pens trespass on regions which go beyond the strict borderland of truth. The public knows this, but as long as the trespass is committed under an honest belief and conviction, the fault is pardoned or taken a light cognisance of. Now the apologia put forward by the Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" is not only plausible but on the very face of it carries the stamp of truth. They aver that the statement about the soft-nosed bullets came from the paper's correspondent at Delhi. This statement was subsequently corrected when the correspondent was in receipt of further facts. This correction was sent immediately to the paper, but owing to the vagaries of the censorship it was delayed on the road, and before it could reach its final destination the paper had ceased to publish! The second charge against Mr. Horniman of having distributed his paper freely amongst British troops in order to create insubordination amongst them, is, according to the Directors, totally false, no free copies of the "Chronicle" being so circulated. Thus, on the Directors' showing, the two charges, the gravamen that caused so much mischief, completely fall to the ground and the bar of the public that has followed the whole controversy most keenly, has pronounced most emphatically the verdict of Not Guilty against the accused. Now one thing and one thing only remains to be done. Mr. Montagu must undo the wrong that he has done. It now rests with him to do the *amende honorable*. From the floor of the House of Commons he ought to retract his words and thus do simple justice to an innocent and ill-used man. We do not know of what other minor faults Mr. Horniman is guilty, but according to Mr. Montagu the above two were the principal ones which brought the olympian thunderbolt to be hurled at the head of the hapless editor. These two charges are now proved to be groundless and the olympian Joe must now relent and removing the embargo allow the talented writer to return to the scene of his activities. It is natural that as a brother-journalists, our sympathies should go out to Mr. Horniman, but even more than that our sympathies go out to him because we are firmly convinced after reading the Directors' apologia, that he is an innocent man and has fallen a victim to a gross misunderstanding and a transparent miscarriage of justice. But the public has a right to expect that justice be done to Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman was more than Mr. Horniman. He was a public asset and a powerful public force. Some of his methods may not always command approval, but about the honesty of his conduct there is not a shade or a shadow of doubt. By removing him from the editorial chair of the "Bombay Chronicle," they have smothered powerful force and killed a useful public organ, for a "Chronicle" without its Horniman is a body without its soul. Now as all the world knows the Government has the strength of a lion, and is capable of crushing a hundred Hornimans, if it so pleases. But it is one thing to possess the strength of the lion and quite another to use it like a lion. By deporting him, the Government proved the length and strength of its arm. By allowing him to return to India, it can prove that if it is ready to use its strength, it is equally ready to be just. Bare Justice demands the adoption of this line of conduct.

MR HORNIMAN.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

The letter of the Delhi correspondent of the "Independent," published elsewhere, shows the nature of the undeserved wrong done to Mr. Horniman. He has been deported to England and practically ruined. And why? The Secretary of State brings the following specific charges against him: (1) Mr. Horniman "published the accusation that British troops had used soft-nosed bullets in Delhi" and (2) "his paper was distributed free to British troops in Bombay, hoping to excite insubordination." Both the allegations were serious, specially the latter, as an attempt to corrupt. His Majesty's troops is open disloyalty. But what is the real position? Mr. Jinnah's telegram to Mr. Montagu has given an absolute and direct contradiction to his second charge. The "Chronicle" was never sent free to British troops in Bombay and so the alleged statement that Mr. Horniman sought to poison the minds of the British soldiers falls to the ground. Justice and fairness demands that either the Secretary of State must make good his charge or do full reparation to the wronged party.

The first charge requires some explanation. It is quite that a telegram was published in the "Chronicle" alleging that soft-nosed bullet was used in Delhi, but it did not contain the words, as is alleged by Mr. Montagu that "British troops" had used soft-nosed "bullets." As a matter of fact, the Delhi crowd was fired upon both by the armed police and the armed military. Here also Mr. Montagu was led to fasten a charge on Mr. Horniman for which there is no foundation in fact. Then again, how can the editor of a newspaper be blamed if he published a communication from his accredited correspondent in good faith? It should also be remembered that as soon as an official communique contradicting the information reached the "Chronicle" office, it was published in its columns. The "Chronicle" would have also published the contradiction of its Delhi correspondent if it were not mysteriously held up by the Delhi Press Censor. And why was it withheld? The first telegram containg the allegation was immediately sent to the "Chronicle" by the Censor but the second message which was urgent contradicting the mistake, was detained. We think the Government owes it to itself and the public to explain this queer conduct of the Delhi Censor.

Lastly, if anybody was responsible for the telegram, it was the Delhi correspondent of the "Chronicle." Why was he not proceeded against and Mr. Horniman pounced upon? Why should the latter be sacrificed for the alleged blunder of his correspondent? The Delhi correspondent of the "Independent," who apparently sent the telegram to the "Chronicle," clearly explains what actually happened. The circumstances at first led him to conclude that the soft-nosed bullet was used. On further enquiry it transpired that the circumstances were misleading. He at once wired his mistake but his message was held up! His *bona fides* are thus beyond question. If the authorities were not a little too hasty, this scandal would not have occurred. A man held in high esteem throughout the whole of India,—an Englishman—has been ruined, and, it seems, he committed no offence whatever! What a position for Mr. Montagu! He is incapable of hurting a fly, but he had to justify the action taken against Mr. Horniman without due enquiry?

A GRATEFUL O. B. E.!

What Tennyson said of Lancelot—"faith unfaithful kept him falsely true"—cannot certainly be said of a Punjab O. B. E.—who pays a glowing tribute of admiration and affection to the bestower thereof, to wit, the "strongest Lieutenant-Governor that was. Words cannot picture a man so perfect—but the attempt is worthy of the author and the hero:—Rai Bahadur Lal Chand in the "Civil and Military Gazette": "No doubt he was one of the best and ablest Lieutenant-Governors the Punjab has ever seen."—"One of the most hard-working men"—"from morning till evening he was found heavily engaged"—"one of the most hard-working men ever produced by the Indian Civil Service"—"nothing was dearer to Sir Michael than the honour and good name of the Province"—"full of sympathy for the weak"—"greatly loved by the peasantry and the zamindars"—"respected by the masses"—"saved the situation"—may he "live long to enjoy the well-earned rest" A graceful tribute this from a grateful O. B. E.—a living sample by the way, of an ideal "loyalist," However, there is one statement of the O. B E. with which we agree: "Sir Michael's period of office has been a unique one."—"The Independent."

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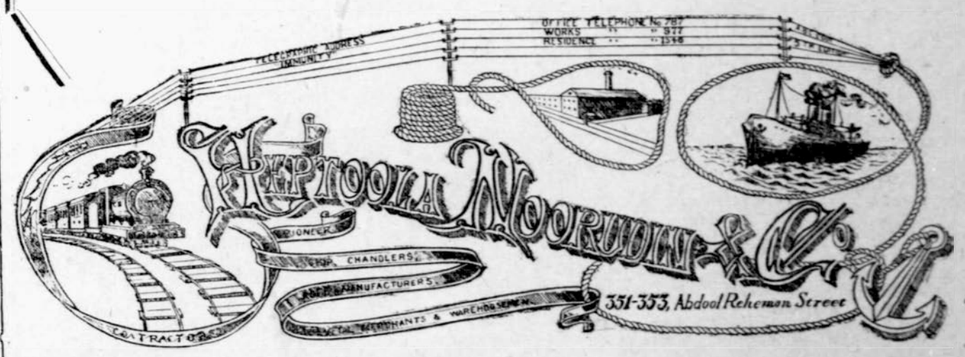

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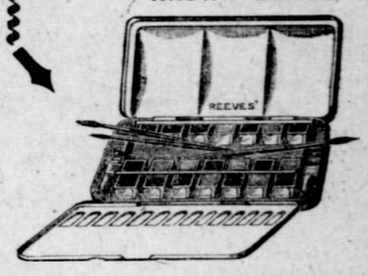

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MORE TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is more trouble ahead for the Indian population of South Africa We published last week a telegram from the Capetown correspondent of the "Times" summarising the hostile recommendations of the Select Committee of the Union Assembly. Reuter, telegraphing on the 15th instant, sends the following alarming news:—

In the House of Assembly to-day Mr. Rooth moved the second reading of the Bill dealing with the ownership and occupation of land and trading by Asiatics in the proclaimed mining areas of the Transvaal.

The Bill embodies the report of the Select Committee of which Mr. Rooth was chairman, and, while respecting the vested trading rights of Indians, it embodies the Committee's suggestion to extend the prohibition against Asiatics owing fixed property to companies in which Asiatics have a controlling interest.

The last named recommendation was due to the discovery that, while Asiatics are prohibited from owning land, it is legally possible for them to form companies and own land. Mr. Rooth stated that at the beginning of 1919 there were 370 such companies, 24 more have since been registered, while between 40 and 50 applications were being considered.

Sir Abe Bailey, while agreeing with the recognition of the vested rights, strenuously opposed permission being given to transfer businesses, which, he said, would be simply giving Indians the goodwill of business in the Transvaal. He also advocated the cancellation of companies where it was found that they had circumvented the law.

Mr. Duncan admitted that the Bill brought no finality to the Asiatic question, but said finality was impossible and the Bill was a compromise. He could not advocate unrestricted Asiatic trading, and it was their duty as trustees for future European generations to take safeguards in this connexion, while recognising the European and Asiatic to the advantage of both. He supported the measure as inflicting the minimum hardship on other inhabitants of the Transvaal, and urged that the provisions should be widened with a view to restricting the spread of Asiatic traders to the country districts.

The second reading of the Bill was passed unanimously.

Mr. Hy. S. L. Polak has received the following telegram from Mr. E I. Asvat, the Chairman of the Transvaal British Indian Association, dated Johannesburg, May 16:—

Following agitation (of) European trade competitors (in Transvaal) provincial towns, Parliamentary Committee enquired into Gold Law in its application (to) Indian traders (and) also operation (of) Law 3 of 1885 in regard (to the) holding (of) fixed property by Asiatic limited (liability) companies. (Transvaal British Indian) Association tendered evidence (at) great length. (Select) Committee recommend that vested rights (of) Indians carrying ((on) business (in) proclaimed mining areas (in) Transvaal (in) 1914 and who since that date (have) obtained trading licences and carried (on) businesses (in) such areas should be respected, (and that (in) such areas should be respected, (and that) Indians should have the right to transfer and make over their existing business (to) other Indians legally residing (in the) Transvaal. (Committee further recommends that) steps be immediately taken (to) render it impossible (for Asiatics in future (to) obtain trading licences for new businesses and suggests (that) after May 1, 1919, no new trading licences shall (be) granted (to) Asiatics. (Also recommends that) Legislation be immediately introduced amending Law 3 of 1885 prohibiting ownership (by Asiatics of) fixed property by companies or corporate bodies wherein Asiatics hold controlling interest. Bill accordingly introduced Parliament. Association greatly alarmed (at) prospect of imposition of further dis-abilities upon Indians (at) this stage (of) their history. (They) had hoped (that) time was ripe (for) removal (of) old disabilities instead (of) imposition (of) new ones. (They) appeal (for) support and co-operation. —"India."

INDIAN RATIONALISTIC SOCIETY.

A Rationalistic Society has been established in India with Sir John Woodroffe as patron, and the first number of the Society's Bulletin has just come to hand. In a foreword written by Mr. Wajid Ali the aims of the Society are thus explained:—

Any one who knows India will at once admit that the step we have taken has been long over-due. This country is full of archaic institutions and beliefs which are not defensible from a scientific point of view. Such ideas and institutions can only do harm. To hug error contentedly in one's bosom is not a procedure which a sensible being should adopt. It is nothing less than living in the proverbial fool's paradise. We refuse to lead such a supine life. We shall make it a point to expose the hollowness of such ideas and institutions and to direct our country-men to the road that Science points to. This we shall do in spite of all the opposition that we might encounter, because we are firmly convinced that truth is the only foundation on which life can be safely based.

Other contributions to the Bulletin are an inaugural address by Mr. N. Chatterjee (President) and a lecture on Eugenics by Mr. J. C. Sinha. The office of the Society is at 29, Ripon Street, and the Secretary and Joint Secretary respectively are Mr. Wajid Ali and Mr. R. Maulik.—The "Englishman."

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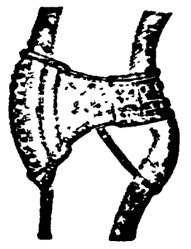
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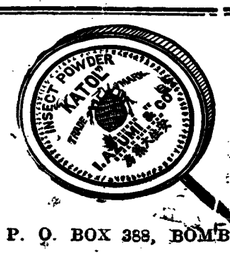

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LALA LAJPAT RAI.

"The Independent":—

"The Anglo-Indians in the House of Commons"—to borrow an expression of Lord Morley's—have been pursuing Lala Lajpat Rai with a persistence which is at once strange and suspicious. Col. Yate, judging from Reuter's cable which we publish has apparently arraigned him of "attempts to stir up anti-British sentiment in America." Mr. Montagu—who, at least, is expected to be more responsible—fell in easily with Col. Yate's insinuation and replied according to Reuter, "that he was aware of and regretted those efforts to misrepresent to the American public the character of British rule in India." Mr. Montagu was as usual, mute as to the exact manner or matter of the propaganda of "misrepresentation". Sweeping assertions, and those, too, borrowed ones, have been very much in [illegible] Montagu's line, latterly, but it may be said for Lala Lajpat Rai that he has indulged in no more aggressive or downright criticism,—euphemistically described as "misrepresentation"—of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, than Mr. Montagu himself when he allowed himself to be candid on the occasion of the Mesopotamia debate. But Mr. Montagu was then a free critic who could tell the truth with impunity, not a "mandate-bound" official! However, it is pleasant to contemplate that steps have been taken to "counteract" the American activities of Lala Lajpat Rai. This shows that his work has been more effective than Mr. Montagu would have the House believe when he remarked: "the result of those efforts might be easily overestimated."

That is all very well, but it seems to us that it is fully time that the case of Lala Lajpat Rai was cleared up once for all. Some months ago, it may be remembered, Mr. Montagu made certain extraordinary imputations against him which Lala Lajpat Rai cabled from America to the British Press to deny indignantly. On that occasion, too, Mr. Montagu spoke in answer to a question. That mode of imparting information to an expectant world has undeniable merits, but it does not seem to be the best means of doing justice to the character of any public man of the standing and reputation of the great Punjabee. What is the exact charge against Lala Lajpat Rai? Why cannot it be categorically stated, and opportunity given to him to meet it? If Lala Lajpat Rai has committed any offence against the State, surely it ought to be possible in these days of Anglo-American *entente* to have him extradited—as a matter of fact he was anxious to return home not so long ago but was refused a passport to England—and tried. But while none of these straightforward courses is tried, every now and again the ridiculous procedure is resorted to of the Secretary of State solemnly answering the question put by some inspired crank and admitting the insinuations contained in the question in as casual and inconsequential a manner as that of the questioner himself. To take the latest example. Colonel Yate insinuated, and Mr. Montagu endorsed the accusation, that Lala Lajpat Rai had made "attempts to stir up anti-British sentiment in America." What does the phrase "anti-British sentiment" mean exactly? If it is suggested thereby that Lala Lajpat Rai is out to sever the British connection with India, or that he is "anti-British" in the sense in which the Germans, for instance, were before and during the war, all we can say is that the whole mass of his published writings in India, in England, and in America contradicts such a view. If, on the other hand, it is meant that Lala Lajpat Rai has been trying to let the Americans know the real character of bureaucratic rule in India, and incidentally aroused "anti-British" sentiments, then it seems to us, the best solution is for the land, and in America contradicts such manner that the fair name of Britain abroad may not be compromised by a truthful recital thereof, whether by Lala Lajpat Rai or any one else..

THE LEAGUE OF YOUTH.

INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote in mail week:—

A rather interesting political experiment is to be started this week. Lord Bryce will preside at the inaugural dinner of the League of Youth and Social Progress on Thursday. It is not a party organisation. It is being promoted by members of both parties, and by a good many people who, eminent in their own sphere, would be hard to label in the party way.

The object of the League is to bring youth into informed activity in politics. Youth had won the war and those who are promoting the League want to have youth active and powerful in politics, but think, probably mistakenly, that youth needs guidance and instruction. At any rate, the League proposes not only to pull youth into public affairs, but also to give them an opportunity of political study. For this purpose there are to be lectures, pamphlets, meetings, courses of study, and annual conferences. There are to be branches all over the country, and three national councils dealing with education, reconstruction, and politics. Each of them is to report to the National Executive Council, which is to be elected by an annual conference. The chairman of the League is Sir William Seager, and the secretary is Mr. Ambrey Rees.

The promoters are of both political parties or of none. Among them are Mr. S. D. Acland, Captain Coote, Sir Joseph Davies, Sir Vincent Evans, Captain W. Edge, Sir Edgar Jones, Mr. Lyle Samuel, Mr. C. T. Lehmann, Mr. Herbert Lewis, Mr. Ernest Rhys, and a great many others who are publicly active in various ways. The experiment is interesting but I am afraid that the kind of young people who are likely to present themselves to be experimented upon are also likely to know a great deal more about the last thing in political science and economics than their elders.

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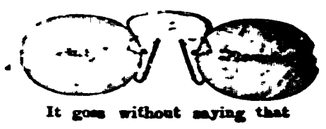

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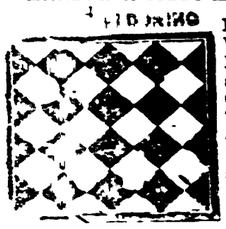

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 16th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Batometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.618 Inch
Temperature of Air	84.8 Deg
West Bulb Thermometer	79.8 "
Dew Point	78.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.806 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1 "
Minimum do	82.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W WSW.
Movement of Wind	222 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.11 Inch
Total fall during month	14.61 "
Do do. year	14.72 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 17th	00.0 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Stil.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Ju'e	h. m.	ft. in.	Ju'e	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	17	m 1 9	26 0	17	m 7 2	16 2
		1 53	28 3		7 52a	18 10
Wed.	18	m 1 49	25 10	18	m 7 39	16 8
		2 26a	27 10		8 36a	18 7
Thur.	19	m 2 33	25 7	19	m 8 20	17 5
		3 2a	27 6		9 20a	18 8
Fri.	20	m 3 24	25 4	20	m 9 7	18 4
		3 43a	27 0		10 14a	18 5
Sat.	21	m 4 25	25 1	21	m 11 6	19 3
		4 31a	26 7		11 18a	18 1
Sun.	22	m 5 29a	25 3	22	m 11 19	20 1
		5 54a	25 6			
Mon.	23	m 6 35a	26 0	23	m 0 24	17 6
					0 44a	20 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 17 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 1m.	Sunset	7h. 17m.
" 18 (Wednes)	" 6h. 2m	"	7h. 18m.
" 19 (Thursday)	" 6h. 2m.	"	7h. 18m.
" 20 (Friday)	" 6h. 2m	"	7h. 18m.
" 21 (Saturday)	" 6h. 2m.	"	7h. 18m.
" 22 (Sunday)	" 6h. 3m.	"	7h. 19m.
" 23 (Monday)	" 6h. 3m.	"	7h. 19m.

Phase of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h	34-9m. a.m
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m p.m
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m. p.m
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m p.m
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature continues above normal both by day and night; the excess in the minimum amounts to 12 degrees in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is above normal except at Allahabad where it remains in defect; night temperature is above the average except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in Upper Sind, but is below normal at most stations in Rajputana. Day temperature continues above normal in the north of the division and rose to 119 degrees F. at Jacobabad yesterday; night temperature is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in south Gujarat and local rain in south Kathiawar and Central India West; Surat reports 0.43", Ahmedabad 0.15", Veraval 0.31" and Indore 0.50". Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is below normal except at Deesa, at Dessa, the deficiency being as much as 13 degrees at Ahmedabad; night temperature is lower than usual in Central India West and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Saugor has had 0.17", Khandwa 0.25", Akola 0.52", Nagpur 0.94" and Chanda 2.54". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature continues moderately or considerably below normal; night temperature is also in slight defect in the west of the division.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.11" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is locally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.47" of rain and Hyderabad 0.15". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature has risen in the north-west and is now nearly normal throughout; night temperature is in defect at Malegaon and in excess at Poona.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has become very weak and rainfall has been practically confined to Gujarat and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in south Gujarat and local in Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, while a few falls have also occurred on the west coast and in the west of the United Provinces. High temperatures continue in the Punjab, the United Provinces, north Rajputana and upper Sind; temperature remains low in the central parts of the country. Westerly winds are appearing in the Gangetic plain.

A decrease of rainfall appears probable in the central parts of the country.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th June, 1919.

The Arabian sea current has weakened and the Bay current is now deflected on to the east coast of the Bay; in consequence very little rain fell yesterday in the interior of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Assam and the west coast of the Peninsula. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy six inches; Moulmein two; Toungoo one and a half; Akyab, eight; Bhamo, Sibsagar one; Cherrapunji two; Mussooree one and a half; Chakrata one; Dharampore three; Mercara two; Cotacamund one and a half.

There has been no appreciable change in the abnormally high temperature along the north-west frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY the 17th of June, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire				0		
Do. (16th)	86.3	78.7	70	0		
Jask	93.1	77.9	73	0		—0.07
Muskat	100.6	83.9	20	0		—0.14
Do. (16th)	98.3	89.1	15	0		—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.6	89.5	56	0		—0.28
Rawalpindi	113.4	88.6	38	0		—0.64
Lahore	110.8	92.3	52	0.40		—0.44
Hissar	115.3	92.7	41	0.12		—0.50
Ambala						
Delhi	109.8	87.6	35	0		—0.79
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	110.6	86.0	57	0.14	0.73	+0.23
Mainpuri	110.0	89.8	54		0.19	—0.26
Jhansi	107.6	83.2	54	0.05	1.03	+0.05
Cawnpore	105.4	89.1	64	..	0.26	—0.68
Allahabad	98.7	88.7	65	..	1.37	+0.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	119.1	85.8	68	..	0	—0.05
Karachi	89.0	81.5	80	..	0	—0.16
Ajmer	103.4	81.9	51	..	0.24	—0.42
Jaipur	105.8	85.2	38	..	1.05	+0.34
Kotah	105.6	80.6	94	0.02	1.68	+0.74
Mount Abu	84.8	68.4	58	..	0.80	+0.19
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	80.1	76	..	0.20	—0.28
Dwarka	86..	81.2	79	..	0.04	—0.76
Veraval	82.3	76.1	88	0.31	0.37	—1.92
Rajkot	90.4	79.0	62	..	0.37	—1.08
Bhavnagar Para	91.8	79.0	66	0.02	1.39	—0.91
Surat	87.0	74.7	83	0.43	1.30	—1.44
Ahmedabad	95.2	74.3	35	0.15	1.71	+0.04
Deesa	91.4	80.0	64	..	0.96	—0.56
Neemuch	92.8	74.8	67	..	1.09	+0.42
Indore	86.8	70.1	84	0.80	8.98	+6.34
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.9	77.3	84	..	3.51	—1.59
Saugor	91.4	74.8	82	0.17	1.63	+0.16
Hoshangabad	95.4	79.8	82	..	11.75	+3.83
Khandwa	84.0	70.0	80	0.25	6.71	+3.52
Akola	84.5	78.6	81	0.52	7.10	+4.55
Amraoti	87.8	72.8	82	0.06	2.03	—1.43
Nagpur	87.0	74.1	90	0.94	11.72	+7.67
Chanda	85.4	73.1	92	2.54	9.44	+60.6
Raipur	86.2	70.7	90	..	17.45	+14.62
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	79.0	89	0.11	14.61	+6.15
Ratnagiri	86..	81.1	83	..	9.95	+2.55
Marmugao	87.6	..	78	0.04	17.68	+0.82
Karwar	86.2	81.0	87	..	13.17	—10.30
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.7	71.2	67	0.03	3.79	—0.15
Ahmednagar	87.8	73.1	63	..	1.58	—1.95
Poona	86.6	77.6	78	..	2.44	—0.77
Sholapur	92.6	76.4	64	..	2.47	+1.92
Bijapur	90.0	75.8	74	..	2.69	+0.12
Belgaum	76.0	69.4	83	0.82	7.12	—2.56
Aurangabad	88.9	71.4	80	0.47	2.14	—0.71
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.0	74.7	79	0.03	3.39	+0.69
Hyderabad	93.1	70.1	69	0.15	5.31	+2.52
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.2	81.3	81	..	8.69	—14.45
Calicut	88.4	80.1	91	0.07	9.13	—11.98
Cochin	92.8	80.2	79	..	10.72	—6.31
Colombo	86.7	78.4	87	0.19	1.60	—8.51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.9	82.3	59	..	3.25	+0.05
Bellary	93.3	77.2	57	..	1.57	+0.49
Cuddapah	98..	81.3	48	..	2.06	+0.31
Madras	98.4	83.4	47	..	1.22	+0.10
Bangalore	84.6	77.6	79	..	0.91	—.29
Coimbatore	87.4	74.6	70	..	0.55	—0.52
Trichinopoly	100.7	81.1	54	..	0.85	+0.01
Negapatam	95.0	80.4	65	..	3.18	+2.55

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th June, 1919, was 29.842 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anercid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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